

THE TIMES

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Britain will stay firm in currency turmoil

By Frances Williams and Christopher Thomas

The British Government will stand by its "hands off" policy towards sterling in what promises to be a further bout of turmoil on foreign exchange markets after the unprecedented rise of the dollar to an all-time high against the pound last week.

Ministers see no reason for British interest rates to rise to protect the pound. This view is likely to be reinforced if, as expected, tomorrow's British money supply and government borrowing figures for July show a big improvement on the poor June figures.

Nor do they intend at present to join the concerted intervention by European and Japanese central banks to stop the dollar's rapid climb against virtually all other currencies - a move which last week met with little success despite their pumping of some \$20n into the foreign exchange markets.

Until this intervention put pressure on sterling, the pound had clung to the dollar's coat tails, gaining ground against the European currencies and the yen and hurting the competitiveness of British industry.

With Europe now taking more than half Britain's exports, a high pound would put at risk the still uneven and fragile recovery. In these circumstances, officials argue that efforts to bolster the pound's value against the dollar - and hence other currencies - would scarcely be appropriate, even though a fall in the pound will inflate the cost of imported materials.

The Government's resolve is likely to be tested to the limit over the forthcoming days and weeks. During the weekend, several more currencies, including the Saudi riyal, were devalued against the dollar.

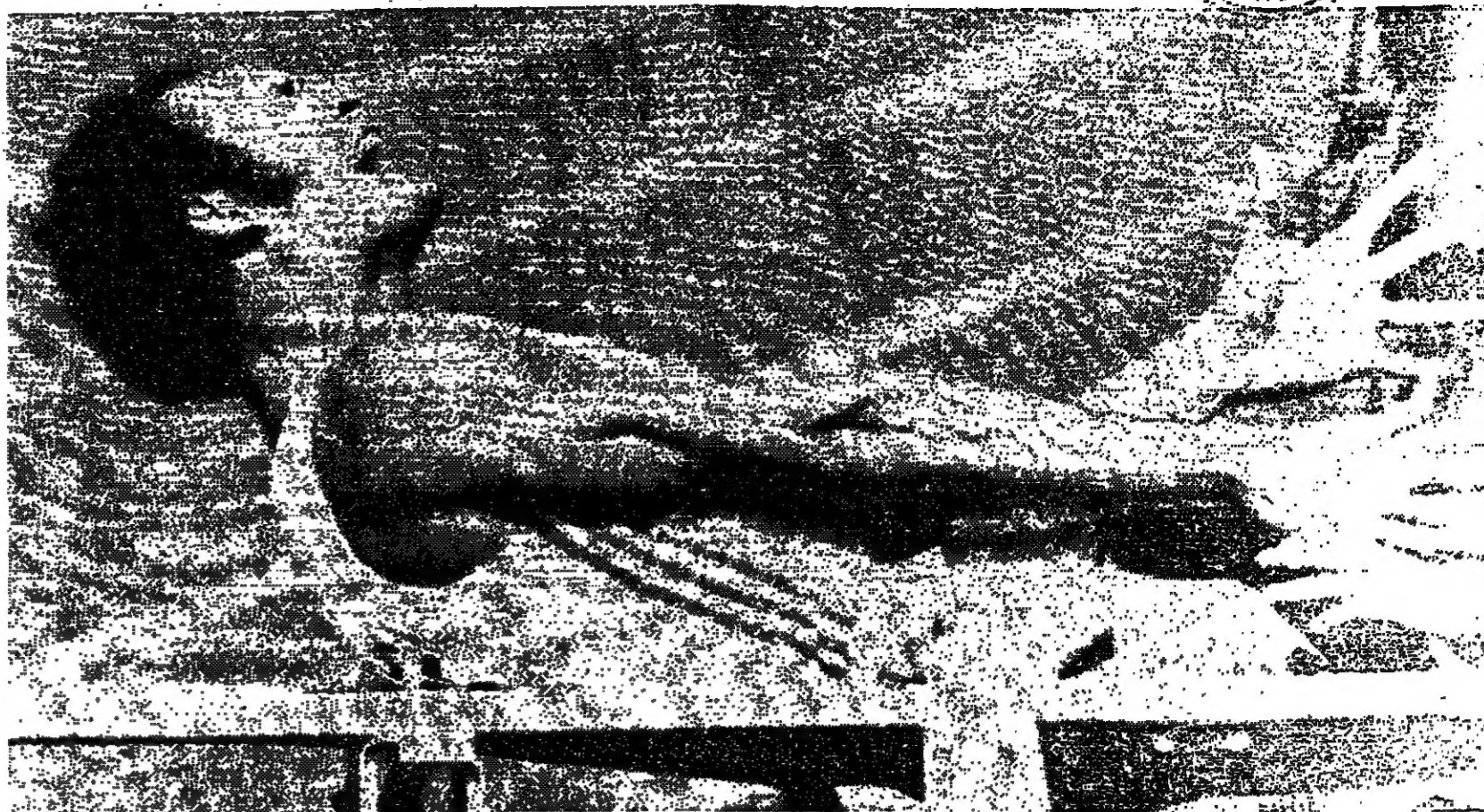
On Saturday President Reagan undermined any impact that the United States' limited help in intervention might have had by rejecting European claims that high US interest rates are boosting the dollar at the expense of their economies.

In his weekly national radio broadcast, the President said: "It is not the interest we earn from holding a currency that matters most. It is the confidence you have that the value of your money will not depreciate from higher inflation." He cited the strong dollar as evidence of the growing strength of the US economy.

However, the latest US money supply figures, released late on Friday and showing monetary growth still well above target, have increased fears that US interest rates may rise further, putting more upward pressure on the dollar. Many analysts believe that high US interest rates - underpinned by the huge federal government deficit which is cornering the lion's share of available funds - will keep the US currency strong well into 1984, the presidential election year.

In New York, several analysts predicted yesterday that the big banks might follow a few smaller banks in raising their prime lending rates from 10.5 to 11 per cent during August.

Juantorena's stumble puts him out of the running



Cuba's Alberto Juantorena screaming in pain as he is carried from the track at Helsinki yesterday after stumbling during his 800-metre heat. He broke bones in his foot and tore ankle ligaments. After an operation doctors said he would be unable to run for at least three months.

159 nations make history

Helsinki (AP). - Athletes from 159 nations - the largest gathering of countries at any event in sport history - took part in the opening ceremony of the inaugural World Track and Field Championships in Helsinki's Olympic stadium yesterday.

There were so many flag bearers that after the Olympic-style march around the stadium there was not enough room for the usual straight line across the field. So they formed a huge arc.

The historic occasion followed partly from the huge television revenue for the championships, which are to end next Sunday. The International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) had so much money in hand that it paid travel and lodging expenses for the more than 1,500 athletes and their coaches and team managers.

Signor Primo Nebiolo of Italy, who became president of the IAAF two years ago, dreamt of having 160 nations in the parade. He failed by one.

But it was still a runaway record, breaking the one set at Munich in 1972 when athletes from 123 countries marched at the opening of the Olympic Games.

The IAAF has 170 member nations; the latest recruit, Cyprus, was admitted three days ago.

President Mauno Koivisto of Finland declared the championships open. He won cheers from the crowd by reading a speech in Finnish.

Reports and results, page 22

Stricken tanker's bow taken in tow as slick moves offshore

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

The bow section of the Spanish tanker Castillo de Bellver, which could still hold nearly half its cargo of 220,000 tons of crude oil, was taken in tow late yesterday while a change in the wind began nudging a massive slick, 27 miles long and up to seven miles wide, away from South Africa's western coast. But the threat of vast pollution remains.

The stern section of the tanker turned turtle and sank early yesterday in 1,000ft of water only 20 miles from the coast. "It is much too close in for comfort," said officials of Safmarine, the South African shipping company which is coordinating the salvage and anti-pollution operation. "As soon as its tanks rupture the oil in them could reach the shore very quickly, depending on the weather conditions."

Yesterday soot-laden rain from the Castillo de Bellver's funeral pyre blackened the snow-covered peaks of the Matroosberg mountains near Ceres, nearly 125 miles from where the tanker caught fire early on Saturday. Farmers in the Malmesbury area, South Africa's principle wheat-growing belt, said their crops and freshly-shorn sheep had been covered by the oily fallout.

The 26,200 horsepower Safmarine tug John Ross took the bow section in tow yesterday in a dramatic and extremely hazardous operation.

A diver was dangled from a helicopter to secure a line through one of the tanker's anchor flukes and then winch a



The tug John Ross approaching the wreck.

heavy towing line from the tug into position. Throughout the operation, which took nearly two hours, oil from the forward tanks gushed over him and there was the ever present danger that the bow section, pointing almost vertically into the air, would topple and sink.

There was no other way of doing it, a Safmarine official said. "There could be up to 600ft of the ship under water containing half its cargo."

The John Ross will try to tow the bulk as far away from the coast as possible and dump it where the oil will disperse and do minimum damage. "It is a question of doing it slowly but surely. Ships are designed to float horizontally, not vertically," the Safmarine official said.

Three South African Department of Transport coastguard vessels are spraying the slick which yesterday had drifted to within 25 miles of the coast and the Langebaan lagoon and Dassen Island, breeding ground of the jackass penguin, an already endangered species, flamingoes and pelicans.

The slick was being pushed towards the shore by a north-westerly wind but late yesterday the wind direction turned to south-easterly. A salvage operation official said: "We are famous for our south-easterlies but it's mid-winter now and the wind could start to blow onshore again at any time."

South African officials flew over the slick yesterday to assess the danger of the threat with Captain Mike Garnett, representing TOVOLOP, the London-based tanker owners voluntary oil pollution protection organization, who arrived in South Africa overnight from Britain.

A search was also continuing

Continued on back page, col 6

Lebanon car bomb kills at least 35

From Kate Dourian, Beirut

A car bomb exploded in a crowded vegetable market in the eastern Lebanese city of Baalbek yesterday, killing at least 35 people and injuring many more. The state radio said two Syrian soldiers were among those dead and 20 of the wounded were in a critical condition.

The casualty figure was expected to rise as rescue workers sought bodies from the rubble of buildings which were damaged in the explosion. Fourteen cars parked near the market place were set on fire.

It was the worst of a series of explosions which have struck different parts of Lebanon over the past few days. On Friday a car bomb exploded outside a mosque in the northern port city of Tripoli, killing 19 people. Baalbek, a historic city of ruined Roman temples, is 45 miles east of Beirut and lies in the Syrian-controlled Bekaa valley. Its population is mainly Shia Muslim.

There was no indication who was responsible for yesterday's car bombing.

The Palestine Central Council, the PLO's 81-member interim legislative body, ended a three-day session on Saturday in Tunis with a call for the resolution of the crisis within Fatah and the conflict between the PLO and Syria.

US-Syrian links, page 5

Leading article, page 9

Sri Lanka claims coup plot foiled

President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka has claimed that he thwarted a plot, starting with race riots, to topple him and install a left-wing military dictatorship. The information was said to come from a group which rose against the previous government

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Synagogue blast

A bomb exploded in an empty Johannesburg synagogue yesterday in an apparent unsuccessful attempt on the lives of President Viljoen of South Africa and Mr Elisha Lankin, the Israeli ambassador, who were due to attend a commemorative service.

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Sun apology

The Sun today apologized to Mrs Marcia McKay, widow of one of the Falklands VC's and to its readers following a Press Council censure over a "deplorable, insensitive deception on the public". Council report in full, page 4; Sun apology, The Papers, back page.

Police search

Police will search the family home of Dr and Mrs Robert Jones today. Dr Jones has been questioned further about his account of his wife's disappearance

Earlier report, page 3

Pilot defects

The pilot of a Chinese MiG21 defected to South Korea setting off air raid warnings and stirring fears of a North Korean attack

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State cash study

The Government is looking at plans to allow state industry to raise funds privately. It is also considering the £3bn sale of 51 per cent of British Gas

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Nuclear hitch

Britain's newest nuclear power station, at Hartlepool, has been closed because of a water leak, but the CEBG says there is no danger

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P&O statement

Lord Inchcape, chairman of P&O, will make a statement today after growing speculation that he will be replaced by Mr Jeffrey Sterling, his deputy

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Radio switch-off

Britain's commercial radio stations are the main casualties of an apparent decline in radio listening

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Bank power

The shift in power at the Bank of England after the appointment of Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton as governor is examined in the first of a series of City institutions

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Irish police shoot four in ambush

Four men were seriously ill in hospital in the Irish Republic yesterday after an exchange of fire between police and an armed gang outside the unoccupied home of Mr Galen Weston, a Canadian multimillionaire, at Roundwood, co Wicklow.

Detectors from the republic's anti-terrorist task force were waiting when seven men wearing boiler suits and balaclavas drove up to the house at 8 am. The gang opened fire, challenging and in the shooting four of them were wounded. A fifth was arrested and two others escaped into woodland, one apparently injured.

The four shot men were taken to St Colmille's hospital, Loughinstown, and one who was more seriously injured was later transferred to Dublin.

The condition of the three others was said to be serious but stable. No police officers were injured.

The police believed they had foiled an attempt by the Irish National Liberation Army to kidnap Mr Weston, who is president of George Weston Ltd, the parent company of

Associated British Foods, which operates Fine Fare supermarkets.

But Mr Weston, aged 42, speaking at the Guards polo club in Windsor where he had been playing alongside the Prince of Wales, dismissed the kidnapping motive.

"I would think that is a very remote possibility," he said. "I would imagine it was a theft attempt and they were trying to knock off the house."

He said he had not lived in the house for 10 years and seldom visited it, the last time being five or six months ago. "I am a resident in Canada, and have been for 10 years."

Mr Weston said he had heard of the attack on the 1pm radio news. To the surprise of his friends he went ahead with the polo match, leading his own team, the Maple Leafs, and immediately started another scare as he fell badly.

He lay motionless for several minutes after being thrown, and was taken by ambulance to a first aid centre before being driven away by his wife, Hilary, in a red Mercedes. "He has been very lucky, but do not worry, he is fine," she said.



Mr Galen Weston talking to a policeman yesterday at Windsor where he played in a polo match.

Thatcher 'irritated' by talk of succession

By John Winder

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has become irritated by the speculation about who would succeed her if she were to leave office, some Conservative MPs believe.

The terseness with which she dismissed questions about her deputy "Willie Whitelaw is my deputy; always has been" is taken by some to indicate a degree of displeasure also with those who have been suggesting that formal arrangements should be made for a minister to undertake her work in her absence.

Mrs Thatcher's decision to retain Lord after his ennoblement Whitelaw as her deputy has had the effect, whether by design or accident, that the Prime Minister's temporary stand-in could not become her successor. No peer has been Prime Minister since 1917.

The Prime Minister emerged

from hospital at the weekend with a new hair-do, proclaiming that she was 101 per cent fit.

Yesterday she was visited at Chequers both by Mr Richard Packard, her ophthalmic surgeon and her own doctor, Dr John Henderson, who said afterwards that they had found her right eye "settling down entirely satisfactorily" after Wednesday's retina operation. They said that they had found the Prime Minister in good spirits.

Mrs Thatcher was then driven to the local parish church for morning service, and returned to Chequers for a private family lunch.

She spent most of the day resting. Even had she not been ill, there would have been only a little routine work for her to do, and yesterday she did not find it necessary to send for any of her private office staff from Downing Street.

Suicide woman kills tourist at Notre Dame

From Our Correspondent, Paris

A 25-year-old Frenchwoman who jumped 150ft to her death from a spiral staircase in one of Notre Dame Cathedral's twin towers yesterday also killed a Canadian woman tourist standing on the pavement below.

Two other bystanders were taken to hospital suffering from shock and minor injuries. The Canadian victim, who was 29, had been on a guided tour of the cathedral with her sister. She died instantly and the woman who jumped died later in hospital.

A Spanish tourist who was on the staircase when the woman jumped said that "she was crying and looking very determined".

The Frenchwoman was later identified as Veronique Stalla-Bourdillon and the tourist was named as Joanne Pelletier of Quebec.

University rues its exclusive Sloane Ranger image

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Exeter University in Devon is so concerned about its public school image that it has held an inquiry, which recommended that more effort be made to attract students from state schools.

The university, set in beautiful grounds on the outskirts of Exeter, has always been popular with middle class parents who felt that their daughters would be safe there.

But recently its popularity with the public schools has been undermined and it is even included in *The Official Sloane Ranger Handbook* as a university with a sizeable number of Sloanes.

The three-man inquiry,

chaired by Professor John Dancy, former headmaster of Marlborough and a professor of education at the university, found that in the past three years the percentage of students Exeter takes from independent schools had risen from 34 to 37 per cent. The average for all universities is steady at 22 per cent.

There is also public school stereotype at Exeter which is considered obnoxious. "There is a group that is well heeled, flourishes chequebooks around and indulges in vandalism", Professor Ted Wragg, director of the university's education department, said.

"These coves become leading



The crest of Exeter University.

lights in the Federation of Conservative Students. Some time ago they hired a white Rolls-Royce and drove it ostentatiously around the campus to demonstrate that some students have lots of money."

The public school contingent, which includes a number

of Old Etonians, has set up exclusive dining and clubs. According to the *Sloane Ranger Handbook* the Sloanes congregate in certain halls of residence and move into lovely Devon cottages after their first year. On Friday afterwards they are to be found on the same train to London.

The inquiry, set up in March, reported to the university Senate in June. It recommended that better statistics be kept and said that Exeter should know the performance of state and public school students in their finals.

It also proposed that more effort be put into recruiting students from comprehensive schools. Representatives of the university should attend conferences,

particularly in the Midlands and the North, and foster links with state schools, it said.

The Senate accepted the recommendations. Admissions tutors have received a copy of the report and will be meeting to discuss it next term.

Professor Wragg said he thought that public school students flocked to Exeter because it was pleasant and because it was recommended by their peers.

Professor Dancy said that he thought the increasing percentage had something to do with the fact that the birth rate in socio-economic groups A and B had not declined. Comprehensive reorganization had also put state pupils at a disadvantage.

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The Children's Society

Fundraisers from US praise IRA 'courage' during Belfast rally

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The "courage and daring" of the Provisional IRA were praised in west Belfast yesterday by a spokesman for Noraid, the New York-based organization which allegedly raises cash for the terrorists. He was cheered by a crowd of 3,000 republicans.

Mr Martin Flannery, aged 33, defended the IRA strategy, saying it was fighting a legitimate struggle against 30,000 foreign troops and that every nation had the right to defend itself. He would expect Britain to do the same if the Russians invaded.

But he said it was "completely false" to accuse Noraid (Irish Northern Aid Committee) of being a front for the Provisional IRA. Later, however, in a speech to a rally at Andersonstown in west Belfast, he said some men outside the organization, "at grave personal risk to themselves, have tried to help to provide the means of defence."

He refused to say how much money Noraid had raised last year, although it is estimated that about £1.2m has been raised since 1970.

Mr Flannery portrayed Noraid as an organization enlightening the American people in the way in which nationalists in Northern Ireland were exploited. The organization, which an American judge ruled in 1981 was a

foreign agent of the IRA, sent money for charitable purposes, and in particular to help the families of Irish political prisoners. He added: "We are a group of US people who simply want to seek peace and friendship... but we recognize that as long as British rule is based on British army terrorism and religious discrimination, Irish people will be divided."

Security forces were on full alert yesterday for a Provisional IRA attack which intelligence sources believed might be mounted to impress the visitors from Noraid.

The Army and police have been told to "exercise maximum precaution" during the next two days leading to the twelfth anniversary of the introduction of internment, which comes after the ending of the Christopher Black "supergrass" trial.

Before making his speech, Mr Flannery marched along the Falls Road accompanied by 12 bands and thousands of people including representatives of the Troops Out Movement from London, Leeds, Birmingham and Edinburgh.

He claimed that British representatives were not interested in meeting Noraid and neither were the widows of husbands who had been mur-

dered in terrorist violence. Mr Flannery said that Noraid had left contact telephone numbers at Provisional Sinn Féin's offices in west Belfast, but no one had been in touch.

Mr Martin Flannery, aged 30, Noraid's co-founder, was acquitted with four others earlier this year of conspiracy to supply the Provisional IRA with machine guns and other equipment.

Earlier this year, Mr Flannery was Grand Marshall of the annual St Patrick's Day Parade in New York.

An off-duty policeman escaped death on Saturday when a booby-trapped bomb hidden under his car failed to explode as he drove off in the village of Kesh in Co Fermanagh.

A Roman Catholic priest has offered to mediate to try to secure the release of two people kidnapped by the Irish National Liberation Army. Father Declan Caulfield from Co Mayo said he was concerned for Mr Richard Hill and his daughter Diana, aged 13. They were abducted from their holiday home in the county a week ago in an attempt to persuade Mr Hill's stepson, Henry Kirkpatrick, to withdraw statements he had made implicating 18 people.

Whether that can be turned to their advantage in terms of Parliamentary seats and influence within the party is one of the key questions of ethnic politics in the 1980s, Dr Donnelly Studlar, a visiting fellow at the University of Warwick Department of Politics, says.

Against opinion poll findings before the election which suggested widespread abstention by black Labour voters, Dr Studley suggests that support for Labour among Asians and blacks may have eroded somewhat, but is still far from the floodline reached by other groups.

"Although some defections, especially to the Alliance, were observable," Dr Studley says in an article to be published in *New Community*, "non-whites remained overwhelmingly loyal to the Labour Party." Most continued to vote Labour and be represented by Labour MPs.

"The steadfastness of non-white voters to Labour is remarkable in view of Labour's precipitous decline among most of the electorate in the past 15 years. Even with only about 4 per cent of the total population, non-whites are progressively becoming a larger share of the Labour electoral coalition."

Labour MPs of both right and left were last night discounting reports that the election of Mr Kinnock as leader without Mr Roy Hattersley as deputy would lead to the defection of a large number of Labour MPs to a new centre party seeking alliance with the Social Democrats.

Mr Denzil Davies, Labour MP for Llanelli, and a contender for the deputy leadership, said last night that there was a danger of the Labour Party being manipulated into a position where it was encouraged to see the deputy leadership election as a "shoot-out" between Mr Kinnock on the left and Mr Hattersley on the right.

Mr Kinnock, who is conference has already chosen as leader. The body, however, has no power to mandate its 51-strong delegation to the Labour Party.

There are camps for both men in the union, but it is thought that the left-wing executive might find unacceptable Mr Hattersley's support for incomes policy and his lack of enthusiasm for unilateral disarmament.

As for the rest of the union movement, Mr Meacher hopes to attract the votes that went to his friend Mr Wedgwood Benn

Union vote crucial in leadership poll

By Barrie Clement and John Winder

Mr Michael Meacher is hoping to receive about 77 per cent of constituency Labour Party votes in the deputy leadership elections and Mr Roy Hattersley, the other main contender may win about two-thirds of the votes of MPs. That means that the decisions of the "big battalions" of the union movement are crucial and the subject of sustained lobbying.

The Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) has 8 per cent of the votes of the electoral college, which gives 30 per cent each to MPs and local parties and 40 per cent to unions.

The decision of the 600,000 strong National Union of Public Employees (NUPE) will also be crucial. The executive has already recommended Mr Neil Kinnock as leader and Mr Meacher as deputy, although a branch ballot will make the final decision, which will be binding on the union's Labour Party delegation.

The 40-man executive of the TGWU will meet next month and is expected to recommend a candidate to deputize for Mr Kinnock, who is conference has already chosen as leader. The body, however, has no power to mandate its 51-strong delegation to the Labour Party.

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last time, with those of Nupe and the Office Engineering Union, which has moved to the left.

Meacher supporters are hoping to pick up the backing of the National Union of Mineworkers, the Union of Construction Allied Trades and Technicians, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the Confederation of Health Service Employees.

The Hattersley camp predicts that a leftist, Kinnock-Meacher ticket will find little support away from the London-based union "barons".

It also points out that he has 7.7 per cent of the union vote "in the bag" from the engineering sector of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, with 850,000 votes, the Union of Communication Workers, with 192,000 votes, and the National Union of Railwaymen, with 160,000 votes.

Mr Denzil Davies, Labour MP for Llanelli, and a contender for the deputy leadership, said last night that there was a danger of the Labour Party being manipulated into a position where it was encouraged to see the deputy leadership election as a "shoot-out" between Mr Kinnock on the left and Mr Hattersley on the right.

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Black votes remained with Labour

By Nicholas Timmins

Black and Asian voters remained overwhelmingly loyal to the Labour Party at the general election and are forming an increasing proportion of Labour's electoral support, a study of the general election suggests.

Whether that can be turned to their advantage in terms of Parliamentary seats and influence within the party is one of the key questions of ethnic politics in the 1980s, Dr Donnelly Studlar, a visiting fellow at the University of Warwick Department of Politics, says.

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Shaping up: Sue Phillips (left), from Deptford, and Kathryn Rogers, from Potters Bar, at a Fimic, keep fit classes for all, in Battersea Park, London, yesterday. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Weather aids boom in visits

English gardens draw crowds

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A summer boom in visits to English gardens, one of the cheaper attractions open to the public, is continuing this year after a rise of 9 per cent last year.

Open-air attractions from wildlife parks to amusement complexes are also benefiting from the good summer weather just as undercover attractions like museums did during the wet spring.

But there is a question mark over how far increased admission charges are affecting visits to historic buildings and other attractions. Admissions to historic buildings and monuments in England last year fell by 1 per cent over 1981, according to the English Tourist Board (ETB).

The average admission charge to historic buildings this summer is 80p, an 11 per cent increase over last year and about double the present rate of inflation. There are now 346 properties charging at least £1, and 38 others are charging £2 or more, according to the board.

Admission charges at monuments administered by the Department of the Environment have not gone up this year, and in the first three months of 1983 admissions were up by 9 per cent.

Up to the end of June this year visits to National Trust properties have also risen by 4 per cent. There have been a variety of admission charge increases but most are less than 5 per cent. Even key properties and attractions usually involve a total cost of rather less than £2.

Some historic buildings did see increases last year. Bowood House, Wilt, had a 45 per cent rise and Cliveden was up 35 per cent. Other increases included Kenwood House (27 per cent),

Leeds Castle (13 per cent), Warwick Castle and its new waxworks attraction (13 per cent) and Croxteth Hall on Merseyside (9 per cent).

A fall of 1 per cent in admissions, to some 1,265 sightseeing attractions last year is reported by the ETB. This included a drop of 2 per cent

Increased numbers of tourists from the United States are reported to account for increases this year in visits to attractions such as Shakespeare's birthplace and Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Windsor Castle reports visitor numbers up.

London tourist attractions, which last year had a difficult time, are now in the middle of one of the best seasons for years.

Last year, only three of the top ten attractions saw increases: the British Museum (2.9 million visitors), the Victoria and Albert Museum (1.6 million), and the Tate Gallery (1.2 million).

The tower of London, the top attraction among England's historic buildings, saw a 9 per cent decline in the number of visitors last year. But the Tower, which has held its £3 admission charge to last year's level for the summer, this year reports an improved visitor flow.

English Heritage Monitor 1982: Dept. of English Tourist Board, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London. SW1W 0DU; £5.

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	1981	1982	% change	Admission
Tower of London	2,088,000	1,895,000	-9	£2
Hampton Palace, Richmond	857,000	675,000	-21	£1.40
State Apartments, Windsor	727,000	658,000	-9	£1.20
Stonehenge	546,000	531,000	-3	60p
Beaulieu	477,000	502,000	+5	£3
Hampton Court Palace	524,000	467,000	-11	£1.80
St George's Chapel, Windsor	500,000	451,000	-10	£1
Shakespeare's birthplace, Stratford	480,000	441,000	-10	£1
Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shottery	328,000	340,000	+4	50p
Leeds Castle	300,000	290,000	-3	£2.25
Blenheim Palace	340,000	312,000	-8	£2.50
Salisbury Cathedral	300,000	300,000	0	Free
Hampton Court Palace	316,000	231,000	-27	£1.30
Tower Bridge	270,000	231,000	-15	£1.20
Croxteth Hall, Merseyside	201,000	219,000	+9	£1.20
Carlisle House	1,680	2,800	+66	Free
Dickens's House	17,400	21,600	+24	75p
Keats House	23,514	23,485	-	Free
St Paul's Cathedral	115,336	107,588	-6.8	Free
The Monument	1,400,000	1,700,000	+21	Free
Westminster Abbey	131,000	134,000	+2.3	£1
Battle of Britain Museum	2,803,022	2,808,244	+0.2	Free
British Museum	1,589,000	1,490,200	-6.3	Free
Tate Gallery	685,188	1,218,102	+76	Free
Victoria and Albert Museum	1,368,460	1,867,071	+43.5	Free
Whitbread Tennis Museum	10,399	22,000	+115.5	40p
Westminster Zoo	517,184	608,005	+17.6	£2.25
London Zoo	1,053,000	1,028,000	-2.4	£2.75
HMS Belfast	215,250	220,412	+2.4	£1.80
Mme Tussaud's	1,891,000	1,872,215	-1	£2.25
Planetarium	538,277	530,350	-1.5	£1.65

one of the best seasons for years.

Last year, only three of the top ten attractions saw increases: the British Museum (2.9 million visitors), the Victoria and Albert Museum (1.6 million), and the Tate Gallery (1.2 million).

The tower of London, the top attraction among England's historic buildings, saw a 9 per cent decline in the number of visitors last year. But the Tower, which has held its £3 admission charge to last year's level for the summer, this year reports an improved visitor flow.

English Heritage Monitor 1982: Dept. of English Tourist Board, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London. SW1W 0DU; £5.

Leeds Castle (13 per cent), Warwick Castle and its new waxworks attraction (13 per cent) and Croxteth Hall on Merseyside (9 per cent).

A fall of 1 per cent in admissions, to some 1,265 sightseeing attractions last year is reported by the ETB. This included a drop of 2 per cent

Increased numbers of tourists from the United States are reported to account for increases this year in visits to attractions such as Shakespeare's birthplace and Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Windsor Castle reports visitor numbers up.

London tourist attractions, which last year had a difficult time, are now in the middle of one of the best seasons for years.

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Water leak closes nuclear station

Britain's latest nuclear station, which began feeding electricity into the National Grid eight days ago, has been closed because of a water leak.

But the Central Electricity Generating Board emphasized that the fault did not occur in the Hartlepool plant's nuclear section, which was "functioning perfectly". A spokesman said the fault was in the turbine housing and posed no danger.

The water leak was discovered last Friday and repairs are expected to take a week. Minor alterations will be carried out at the same time.

Hartlepool, an advanced gas-cooled plant, was nine years behind schedule when it started producing electricity last Sunday.

The shut-down is a further blow to the CEBG, which recently admitted that the original £250m cost of the power station had risen to £680m and that it would have to operate at full power for at least 30 years before it covers costs.

The environmental group Friends of the Earth yesterday called for a ban on proposed development of the bird refuge at Seal Sands on the Tees estuary, a 400-acre area near the Hartlepool power station.

Mr Christopher Rose, a member of the group said: "Reclaiming Seal Sands for petro-chemical complexes is a move which is sheer folly. The whole of Teeside could become one enormous time-bomb."

No government in its right mind would allow reclamation for chemical works right beside a nuclear power station. The atom plant has no effective protection from external blasts and the unscheduled shut-down simply shows the unreliability of complicated technologies."

Seal Sands is in the hands of the Tees and Hartlepool Port Authority.

Asbestos code may amount to ban

By David Nicholson-Lord

New asbestos restrictions proposed by a committee of the International Labour Office in Geneva are so strict that this could make it almost impossible for industry to use any derivative of the mineral.

The code of practice is intended to form the basis of a binding international convention on the handling of asbestos, but sets such rigorous standards for occupational health that some experts believe it could mean a total ban. The ILO denies this, however.

If the convention came into force, and Britain passed legislation to implement it, it could affect industries not so far involved in the controversy, because it proposes to add a form of asbestos known as tremolite to the list of controlled substances.

The three main forms of the mineral recognized as health risks in Britain are crocidolite (blue asbestos), probably the most dangerous and burned for several years, chrysotile (white) and amosite (brown).

Tremolite has not been recognized as a serious hazard in the United Kingdom and was excluded from the Asbestos Regulations 1969, which form the basis of present controls. It is widely used in the rubber and paper industries for smoothing and finishing.

The code has been drafted by an ILO committee and will be voted by the governing body in November, with publication probable early next year. ILO definitions are widely accepted as benchmarks by member nations.

Controversy has arisen over sections like those on asbestos cement, where the code says dropping or dragging of cement sheets "should be avoided". Woven asbestos materials, it says, should be cut, not torn. It calls for the sealing of rope ends when lengths have been cut from a coil of asbestos rope lagging.

These and other provisions have been condemned as unrealistic by such critics as Mr Douglas Sanderson, national officer with the building workers' union, UCATT, and the official responsible for health and safety.

The dropping of asbestos cement sheets on building sites cannot be avoided, Mr Sanderson believes, and lack of supervision and monitoring means that such provisions "just could not be carried out".

Mrs Nancy Tait, secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Asbestos and Industrial Diseases (SPAID), said: "The code shows just how dangerous asbestos is. To allow its continued use you have to have regulations which are so constricting that they cannot be put into practice."

But the claims have been denied by Dr Robert Murray, former medical adviser to the TUC, who helped to draft the code.

Nalgo aims to disrupt private health care

By Our labour reporter

Militant action against the private health sector is being planned by the National and local Government officers' (Nalgo).

The union executive met at the weekend and drew up fresh proposals to disrupt facilities outside the National Health Service.

Nalgo hopes to enlist the help of the other unions in the NHS with amendment to a motion planned for the TUC Congress next month.

The amendment calls on trade unionists to refuse applications for private hospitals and to "black the administration and allocation of private pay beds."

It also urges non-cooperation with the progress of living-off state hospitals and services to private medicine and refusal to cooperate with non-NHS hospitals or any plans which mean job losses.

The amendment seeks to "beef up" a motion already on the preliminary agenda from the National Society of Metal Mechanics, which expresses concern at the growth of private medicine and calls on the next Labour Government to return to the state all privatised facilities.

Mr Geoffrey Drain, general secretary of Nalgo, said yesterday that he was sure that the motion would be passed by the Congress as amended.

"We think our amendment beeps up the motion and makes it more fundamental. We are against all private growth of privatization," he said.

The executive also voted to support a system allowing all unionists to qualify for a seat on the TUC General Council.

Privatization report, page 4

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Nazi who built the gas vans

By Stephen Goodwin

Television viewers will tonight see the man who developed the mobile gas chamber after Hitler's extermination squads found themselves in the early war years unable to handle the psychological strain of carrying out the mass execution of Jews by firing squads. SS Colonel Walter Rauff apparently set about his task with unflinching zeal and a prototype gas van was developed in secrecy in a workshop at the colonel's Berlin office.

The van was tested on 40 Russian prisoners before an audience of SS officers at a concentration camp. The Russians took 10 minutes to die from the exhaust fumes which were funnelled into the van as it trundled along.

The mobile gas chambers took the lives of 200,000 men, women and children. Rauff went on to become SS chief in Milan.

Sudden drop in audience figures worries commercial radio stations

By Richard Evans

Britain's 40 commercial radio stations are the main casualties of a sudden decline in the radio audience, according to new research.

After six years of virtually static listening figures the number of people tuning in to radio for 15 minutes a week has slumped from 92 per cent in the spring of 1982 to a record low level of 87 per cent for the same period this year. Commercial radio's share of the smaller audience had dropped from 33 per cent to 29 per cent.

The research, due to be published next week, was commissioned by the Association of Independent Radio Contractors, which is trying to discover if the fall in the number of listeners is real, or due to a new method of assessing radio audiences.

For the first time the research was carried out on a regional basis rather than concentrating on individual stations, and one theory is that people who took part in the survey were con-

fused by the "complicated" new system, failed to reply, and distorted the result.

"One hypothesis is that this has led to the drop, but we are not making that a definite statement until we have carried out this work on the research," Mr James Gordon, chairman of the association's marketing committee, said yesterday.

A slight drop in radio audiences had been expected because the 1982 figures were inflated by public interest in the Falklands conflict. But 87 per cent is also 4 per cent below the figure for 1981.

Another explanation for the drop in listeners is the advent of breakfast television. But the research suggests it only accounted for 15 per cent of the fall.

"At peak times we are still many times the size of TV-am. We think that the general upward trend in radio revenue which has been evident for the last three months will continue," Mr Gordon said.

"The situation this year compared to last is just unbelievable. A lot of the major advertisers are switching part of their budget from television to local radio."

But the commercial stations still fear that advertising revenue will be allocated if the drop in audience is confirmed. They attracted £70m of advertising last year.

A survey by the BBC shows that between June 1982 and June 1983 there was a 9 per cent fall in radio listeners, with the commercial stations the main sufferers.

A group of journalists is planning to revisit the scene of the Great Train Robbery to mark today's twentieth anniversary of probably the most audacious event in Britain's criminal history.

Early on August 8, 1963, the Glasgow-Euston mail train was stopped at a red signal in the Buckinghamshire countryside, and about £2.5m in bank notes was stolen.

A tiring day out for royalty at Gatcombe Park



Flagging energies: Princess Michael of Kent resting her head on her husband's shoulder during the horse trials.

Across the academic divide: 1

Learning to live with the other half

Mr Tim Devlin, director for the Independent Schools Information Service, recently called on the public schools to open their doors to the wider community, including black pupils and the unemployed. Some public schools, such as Malvern, already have their doors ajar. In two articles, our Education Correspondent Lucy Hodges, looks at an exchange Malvern has arranged with a Wolverhampton comprehensive, St Peter's Collegiate School, where small groups of boys change places for a few days. First, the view from Malvern.

"No discipline, wild haircuts and Dr Marten's shoes were vivid in my mind before going to St Peter's. All these ideas were completely wrong and my preconceptions were based on the purely negative view of state education from the media and especially other boys."

Thus Charles Foster, aged 16, one of the four sixth-formers from Malvern, summed up the value of the exchange. "I came with supercilious and socially arrogant ideas of being 'one of them' for three days. To see how the other half lives" said my parents. But these vague phrases of genial superiority gave way to my main desire to see a state school and make new friends."

All the boys from both schools agreed that they had held stereotyped ideas about one another before the exchange and that these had been dispelled.

Laurence Gaine, another sixth-former from Malvern, who had expected the comprehensive to be academically slack and his state school colleagues to be hostile towards him, was pleasantly surprised.

"I felt that the academic standard would be much lower than that of Malvern," he said. "I thought that the students would be aggressive towards us going to St Peter's and that they would be a bunch of hooligans with no care as to work and qualifications."

The students, in the sixth form anyway, were very sociable and pleasant to us. There was no real tension felt and they did seem to care about exams."

However, although the Malvernians said that preconceptions gleaned from such television programmes as *Grange Hill* and *Brookside* had been swept away, and that they were not appalled by anything they saw, they were not, at the same time, particularly impressed with St Peter's.

They did not think the comprehensive a Church of England school which boasts good academic traditions and uses the cane, was superior in any way to Malvern. Quite the reverse.

Richard Edwards, who like Charles Foster has a father who is a managing director, commented: "I was surprised by the small size of the school compared to the large number of pupils. The standard of education is certainly higher than average, although I felt that some of the lessons were rather slack and not very profitable."

The Malvern boys, whose parents pay £4,500 a year for their education, came away only too aware of the advantages their families were buying. At the same time they had a new consciousness of the problems faced by the majority in the mainland sector.

One boy told The Rev Ian Ogilvy, the *Guardian*-reading college chaplain who conceived the exchange, that he now understood the meaning of education cuts. Charles Foster summed it up. "It certainly has made me see my privileges and the terrible problems of inner city life."

Tomorrow: the St Peter's boys

Attendance low at horse trials

Captain Mark Phillips will run horse trials at his home at Gatcombe Park, Gloucestershire, again next year - "if everyone thinks it has been successful".

He was not disappointed by Saturday's low attendance, which was about 10,000 fewer than expected. "We have had a nice crowd here, and everyone seemed to have enjoyed themselves, and that is the main point," he said.

The 20,000 crowd was barely enough to enable the event to break even. Croft Original Sherry had provided £10,000 and Captain Phillips put up another £10,000.

As a show director Captain Phillips was clearly a success and Lucinda Green, the British rider, praised his "formidable in parts, but brilliantly built", she said.

Trials report, page 24

Doctor questioned again over wife

Dr Robert Jones, a general practitioner in Essex, was questioned by police yesterday about alleged discrepancies in his account of his wife's disappearance.

He left his home at Coggeshall, near Colchester, at 10 am with two detectives in charge of the search for his wife, Diane, who has been missing for more than two weeks.

They were Det Supt Michael Ainsley and Det Insp Peter Whelan. After knocking at the door, Det Supt Ainsley escorted the doctor to an unmarked car.

It was the second time in less than 24 hours that Dr Jones had been interviewed by police. On Saturday night, he was questioned for five hours.

Police refuse to elaborate on why Dr Jones, aged 40, was brought back to the police station yesterday after the previous night's questioning. But a senior detective said: "He is here voluntarily. There are one or two discrepancies which have arisen and need to be sorted out."



Dr Jones: alleged discrepancies in account.

The doctor is due to appear in court next week to face a drink-driving charge. He was detained by police near Maldon, Essex, last Friday night and was given a breath test after his car was involved in a collision.

Seeing pink blamed on computers

By Nicholas Timmins

Patients who complain that the world has developed pink fringes are not necessarily mad or ill, doctors have been told. They have probably spent too long with a computer.

The warning is given by four doctors from the Northwestern University in Chicago who say the effect is caused by a common type of visual display which uses luminous green characters on a dark background.

After a session at the computer ordinary white letters and lines on a contrasting background appear to have a pink colour, and sheets of white paper, or a white wall, can appear to have pink fringes.

The illusion, the doctors write in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, is known as the McCollough effect, and is a well-known phenomenon. Several hours at a terminal can produce a very striking after effect which can last a day or longer.

The illusion, the doctors say, is harmless. But with the proliferation of home and office computers and increasing attention being paid to possible health hazards from terminals, patients may consult their doctors.

"Physicians should be aware of the phenomenon so as not to mistake it for a hysterical symptom or a manifestation of neurological disease", the doctors say.

Marrow donor returns

Mr Stuart James, a motor mechanic from Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, flew back to Britain on Saturday after trying to save the life of a young American girl.

Mr James, aged 21, returned from New Orleans with his girlfriend, Miss Jenny Quilter. He had given bone marrow to Crystal Becker, aged eight, who is suffering from leukaemia.

She was not expected to live unless a donor be found whose bone marrow was an exact match to help her wasted blood cells regenerate.

Mr James's bone marrow was the only compatible one of 52,000 donors on the Anthony Nolan Fund register, set up in memory of a New Zealand boy who died because a match could not be found to save him.

Mr James said: "I am delighted that Crystal seems to be recovering. The doctors say that the operation has been a success and already she is out of isolation. Only time will tell whether her life has been saved."

He added: "The people there could not have done enough for us. We were only supposed to stay for three weeks but they paid for another fortnight, and even then they did not want to let us go."

Electronics keep cup hope afloat

By Bill Johnston
Electronics Correspondent

Britain's sailing efforts in the America's Cup in Newport, Rhode Island, are being enhanced by the computations of a microcomputer called Perq which continuously monitors the performance of Victory '83 the UK entry.

The device manufactured at Letchworth, Herts, and Kidsgrove, Staffs, by ICL, Britain's largest computer maker, has been specially fitted on to the tender which accompanies the yacht on its trials.

Details on wind speed, wave height, the direction of the craft and even sail shape are transmitted to the tender by radio after the data has been collected from sensors attached to sail, keel and other monitoring points on the yacht.

The British entry has qualified for the semi-finals of the cup, together with the Australian boat (Australia 11) and those from Italy (Azzurra) and Canada (Canada 1). They will take place between August 28 and September 8. The winner will go on to challenge the American team between September 11 and 23.

It is the first time that such an advanced electronic system has been used in the event by the British. The microcomputer system has special software (computer programs), which allow the yacht to alter tack almost immediately to make the best use of the craft's performance.

The team's meteorologists can also use the data which has been gathered during the trials to assess how the craft will perform in particular weather.

Poor bags of grouse in prospect

By Hugh Clayton
Environment Correspondent

The Saudi Arabian royal family has cancelled a shooting holiday in Britain for a party of eight because of poor grouse prospects, Mr David Patmore, a York travel agent who arranged their trip, said yesterday.

Forecasts of poor bags mean that some estates will postpone the start of shooting for several days after the "glorious twelfth" on Friday.

Although disappointing for many, the coming poor season will give rich research material for scientists.

The decline in numbers of game like hare and grey partridge has increased the economic importance of more resilient quarry species such as grouse and pheasant. Research suggests that minute worms may play a key role in the periodic "crashes" in grouse numbers.

The worms, which cause a disease called strongylosis, depend on passing through the gut of a bird for the success of their life-cycle. Worm-infested birds are weakened and hatch fewer eggs than their healthy counterparts.

British Caledonian and the commuter airline Genair have joined forces to try to get the first grouse of the season to a dining table in the south. Mr Anthony Marsden of British Caledonian is flying to Teesside on Thursday and will be on the Yorkshire moors at first light on the Friday. He will then rush 27 miles by car to Teesside airport to catch the first Genair service to Gatwick, leaving at 6.55am and due to land two hours later.

Road threatens 'marvellous' wet moorland

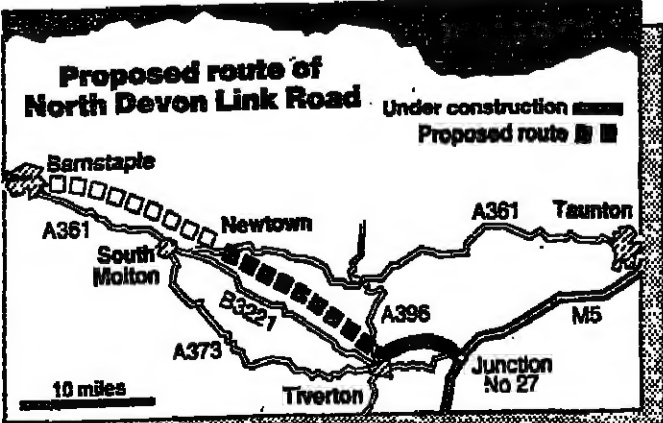
By Craig Seton

An area of Devon heath, designated a site of special scientific interest only two years ago because of its rich plant and animal life is threatened by the proposed new north Devon link road, according to conservationists.

They say a 15-mile section of new road, from Tiverton to Newton, near South Molton, will bisect the 350-acre site at Haresdown and Knowstone Moor. They will oppose the route at a public inquiry later this year.

The £27m section is part of the plan for a link road to carry traffic from the M5 east of Tiverton, through to Barnstaple.

Miss Caroline Steel, of the Devon Trust for Nature

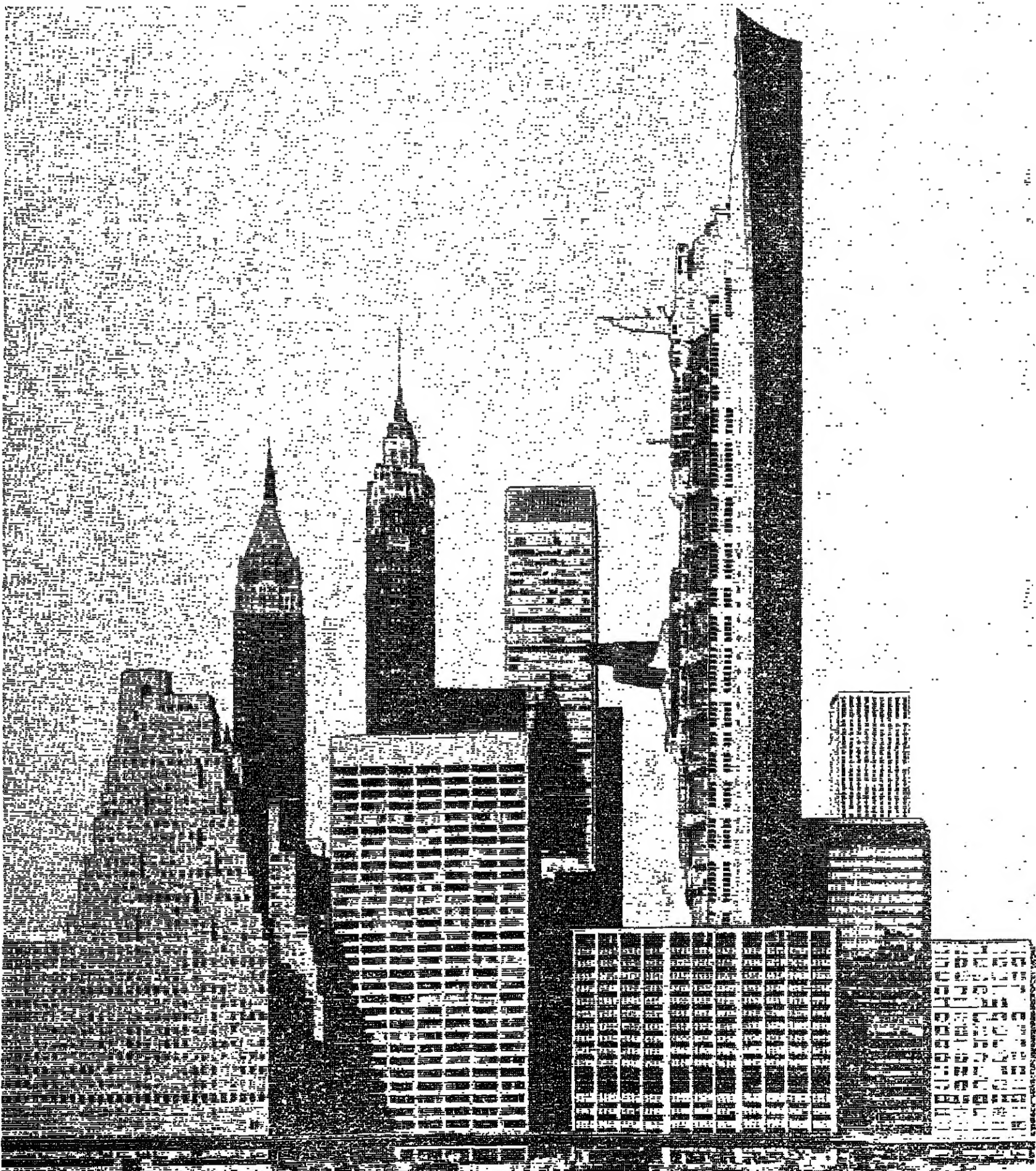


Conservation, said: "This is a marvellous area. It is wet moorland with a tremendous range of bog plants, butterflies, and breeding birds, such as the curlew. The road would destroy a large part of it."

Mr John Lamerton, assistant regional officer for the Nature Conservancy Council, described the site as of "national importance", and

said it was essential to alter the proposed route of the road, possibly by taking it south.

The area has 116 plant species, including the pale butterwort, white beak sedge and bog pimpernel. Butterflies include the marbled white, and the small, pearl-bordered fritillary. Woodcock, jacksnipe and nightjar are among the birdlife.



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Government told costs will rise if it privatizes building design

By Staff Reporters

Government plans to use private companies to design its buildings could cost the taxpayer 20 per cent more than using civil servants, according to a report which was presented to ministers last year but has only just been made public.

The Report of the Working Group on Design Costs was jointly commissioned in 1981 by the Property Services Agency, which is responsible for government buildings, and by the Treasury, after Mr Michael Heseltine, then Secretary of State for the Environment, announced plans to privatize more design work.

Under the plans nearly two thirds of the design work of the Property Services Agency (PSA) would be farmed out, instead of just over one third. The staff of 2,500 architects, surveyors and engineers would be cut by 900.

The report from the working group, which reached Mr Heseltine last October, showed, however, that design costs in the four years to 1981 would have been a third more with the privatization scheme.

In the financial year 1980-81 design work done by the PSA which cost £47.7m would have cost £66.6m if farmed out to contractors: in the four years to 1981, the respective costs would have been £144.4m and £211.2m.

While the report says the difference might be reduced because of "a tendency to overstate" consultants' fees, referring to "profit which is partly a reward for risk", it still believes the difference would be 10 to 20 per cent.

The Government's avowed policy is that privatization should take place only if it provided good value for money to the taxpayer.

It was not published by Mr Heseltine, nor by his successor, Mr Tom King, although there were attempts by MPs to obtain more information.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the present Secretary of State, had a copy of the report placed in the Commons Library, after MPs had dispersed for the summer recess.

Tomorrow Miss Linda Cohen, assistant secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, which represents the designers, will seek an urgent meeting with Mr Jenkin to ask him to stop the rundown of PSA design staff.

A department spokesman said yesterday that the report had been published in the usual way on July 28 and would probably play a part in future discussions of manpower needs within the PSA.

Threatened counties fight back

By David Walker
Local Government Correspondent

Leaders of the threatened metropolitan counties are stepping up their campaign to secure the backing of local industrialists and business executives for the counties' survival.

They are encouraged by the recent admission by the Confederation of British Industry that the weights and measures and consumer protection work now done by the counties must remain a county responsibility.

The CBI's submission to the Department of the Environment on the future of the metropolitan counties, pressed for county-wide authorities for waste disposal, passenger transport, airports and strategic planning as well as consumer protection.

"The major task of the consumer protection services is the enforcement of national trading standards legislation", the CBI said.

Sun 'made up' interview with widow of VC

A "world exclusive" interview which *The Sun* claimed to have had with Mrs Maria McKay, widow of Sergeant Ian McKay, who was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross after his death in the Falklands campaign, never took place, the Press Council says today. It was a deplorable, insensitive deception on the public, the council adds.

Mrs McKay, who cooperated in the council's investigation, denied giving any interview for the story, by John Kay of *The Sun* defence staff. She said some remarks attributed to her were totally untrue.

Mr Kenneth Donlan, *The Sun*'s managing editor, said the *Daily Mirror* had had Mrs McKay "under its protection" and refused to let her talk to other reporters. The story was put together from previous quotations and an interview with the parents of her late husband.

The Press Council upheld a complaint by Mrs Caroline Metcalfe, of Horn Lane, Woodford Green, Essex, that the newspaper published a fabricated interview, called a world exclusive, with Mrs McKay, which was a deception of its readers.

The *Sun* two-page spread featured an interview with the widow of Lieutenant Colonel H Jones and Sergeant McKay under a sub-heading: "World exclusive: Pride and the heart-break of two VC's widows".

The report complained of began: "VC's widow Maria McKay fought back her tears last night and said: 'I'm so proud of Ian. His name will remain a legend in the history books for ever'".

On the same day the *Daily Mirror* also carried interviews with the two widows. Mrs McKay's comment column said: "The *Sun* is a lying newspaper... Mrs McKay was in London at the time of the 'interview'. She did not speak to *The Sun*."

Mrs Metcalfe told the Press Council that either *The Sun* or the *Daily Mirror* was lying and complained against *The Sun*. She said she had no independent evidence, but suggested

New leads in hunt for girl's killer

Fresh leads are being investigated throughout Britain by detectives seeking the killer of Caroline Hogg, aged five.

More than 100 people telephoned with information after the publication of two artist's impressions of a man or men the police want to interview.

Edinburgh detectives are also waiting for video film to be flown from Australia. It was taken on the promenade, Portobello, near the girl's home, on July 8, the night she disappeared, by an ex Scot who now lives with her husband near Melbourne.

Correction

The first seven colleges and results in the Northington table of Oxford final examinations on Saturday should have read:

	Max	Per	Per
	pts	poss	pts
St John's	218	300	72.0 (40)
Jesus	181	250	71.5 (40)
St Catherine's	218	300	71.0 (39)
Balcan	247	351	70.4 (40)
University	216	300	72.0 (40)
Lincoln	198	275	72.0 (40)
Hartford	208	288	72.1 (40)

Totals (rounded): 5376 7814 67.9 ave

(Last year's position in brackets)



Mission accomplished: Sun Tianqin, the Chinese defector, with his MIG 21 at a military base near Seoul.

Seoul air alert as pilot defects

Seoul (Reuters) - The pilot of a Chinese MIG21 defected to South Korea yesterday setting off air raid warnings and arousing fears that the country was under air attack from North Korea.

The Defence Ministry said South Korean aircraft scrambled and escorted the Chinese aircraft to an unnamed air base where the pilot, the fourth to defect from China, was being questioned.

He was later identified as Sun Tianqin, aged 46, of China's test air wing. South Korean authorities said he immediately asked to be sent to a third country.

The state radio interrupted programmes to say an enemy air attack was taking place west of Seoul but later said the alert was caused by the MIG21

penetrating South Korean air space.

A similar warning was sounded in May when a Chinese airliner suddenly appeared over South Korea after being hijacked by six Chinese on a domestic flight. The six are now on trial here.

The last Chinese Air Force pilot to defect to South Korea was Captain Wu Yung-ken, aged 25, who flew his MiG 19 here in October. He was later granted political asylum in Taiwan where he received £1.7m in gold and became a major in the Nationalist air force.

A North Korean pilot flew a MIG19 to the South in February, the seventh North Korean pilot to defect here since the end of the Second World War.

Yesterday's air raid warnings came two days after South Korea said it had sunk a North Korean spy ship off its east coast, killing five commandos on board.

A Defence Ministry spokesman said another North Korean vessel escaped.

Analysts said the sinking, which came nine days after the signing of the Korean War armistice, showed how precarious the ceasefire was between South and North.

● **PEKING:** If the Chinese hijackers who seized an airliner in May do not receive heavy sentences, China fears there may be further hijackings (David Bonavia writes).

The hijackers have claimed right of resettlement in Taiwan

as political refugees. The South Koreans could use this to put pressure on China to improve relations between them, something the South Koreans want very much as a guarantee against invasion from the North.

South Korea cooperated willingly with China in returning passengers and crew of the airliner and it has also granted China overflight rights for its services to Japan. But China is still unwilling to improve its links with South Korea for fear of driving North Korea's President Kim Il Sung closer to the Soviet Union.

● **TOKYO:** North Korea said yesterday that the ship sunk on Friday was not a spy ship but a South Korean vessel fired on by its own side (Reuters reports).

Volta leader tries to allay fears

Abidjan, Ivory Coast (Reuters) - Captain Thomas Sankara, Upper Volta's new leftist military leader, has pledged support for all liberation movements but has sought to allay fears that his regime will be a destabilizing influence in West Africa.

Diplomatic sources in Abidjan told Reuters that Captain Sankara had briefed diplomats in Ouagadougou on Saturday, emphasizing that his new National Revolutionary Council would play a more active part in the non-aligned movement.

Captain Sankara said the new authorities wished to "extend a fraternal hand to all Upper Volta's neighbours", the sources said. He also wanted to reassure pro-Western countries, such as Ivory Coast, in case they feared the new leftist regime could be a disruptive factor in West Africa.

Captain Sankara, aged 34, a



No pawns: Captain Sankara, the coup leader.

paratroop commander, overthrew the moderate President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo in a coup on Thursday.

Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader congratulated Captain Sankara on Saturday over the "revolutionary uprising". But in an interview with a French radio station the same day Captain Sankara said he was no pawn in Colonel Gaddafi's hands.

● **RABAT:** The thaw in relations between Morocco and Libya which began a month ago with Colonel Gaddafi's first visit here in 14 years had gone a stage further, after a visit to Libya by a group of senior Moroccan ministers (Godfrey Morrison writes).

They signed a commercial agreement intended to increase trade between the two countries.

US sends Awacs to Chad

From Christopher Thomas
Washington

Washington, which has declared its "strong strategic interest" in preventing further military intervention in Africa by Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, announced at the weekend the dispatch of fighter and reconnaissance aircraft to support Chad against Libyan-backed forces.

A State Department communiqué said: "After consultations with several governments, including the French, we have moved some of our aircraft to where they could be most useful in monitoring the situation in Chad."

America has sent two Awacs electronic surveillance aircraft, with an F15 fighter escort, aerial tankers, and other reconnaissance aircraft. According to one Administration source quoted yesterday the aircraft would operate from Sudan, to the east of Chad. The US has been steadily increasing its ties with Sudan in recent years.

An Administration official described the situation on the ground as "grim", with Libyan tanks driving south. It was believed that Libyan troops and Libyan-backed rebel forces were close to Faya-Largeau, in northern Chad.

Awacs carry radar and other electronic equipment which enables crews to monitor aerial battles and to guide fighters and bombers to targets in the air.

● **PARIS:** Chad forces have shot down a Libyan aircraft over Faya-Largeau and captured its pilot, the Chad Embassy said (Reuters reports).

S African reforms face bitter fight from MPs today

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

The curtain will rise today on the most bitter political debate since the Nationalist Party came to power 35 years ago - the Government's plan for constitutional reform which will give the country its first multiracial Parliament.

After a five-week recess the present all-white Parliament is reconvening for possibly the last time for the debate on the third reading of the Reform Bill.

The official Opposition, the Progressive Federal Party, which considers the reforms grossly inadequate because they exclude black Africans, and the Conservative Party, which has condemned them as political suicide which will destroy white self-determination, will fight the measure clause by clause.

However, the Government is determined to complete its work within a month.

Today MPs will be presented with the report of an all-party select committee which has been considering the Bill during the recess. It was empowered to suggest amendments but not to propose changes to the principles established by the second reading, particularly the Opposition's demand for a fourth chamber of Parliament for blacks.

The Bill at present provides for a Parliament divided into three chambers, one each for 4.5 million whites, 2.7 million mixed race coloureds and 850,000 Asians. But it ensures that ultimate power remains in white hands through the office of a powerful executive president chosen by a white-dominated electoral college.

The furious debate on the plan has continued outside Parliament throughout the recess with the most significant development being the emergence of a split in the ranks of the Broederbond, the powerful Afrikaner secret society which is

the Broederbond split, which has resulted in the enforced resignation of Professor Carel Boshoff as chairman, is in fact a showdown between Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, and his arch rival, Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party and member of the National Party in the Transvaal. Professor Boshoff, a leading academic, opposed the constitutional plan.

But there is also growing disquiet on all sides outside the ruling party about the proposed powers for the new executive president who will have the final say in resolving deadlocks between the three houses of Parliament and over the appointment of ministers.

The Progressive Federal Party has urged the select committee to suggest the establishment of a constitutional court with the final authority to interpret and enforce the constitution and to pronounce on the validity of the president's decrees.

Dr Treurnicht argues that the President would be solely empowered to choose the Cabinet and if he chose he could appoint an entire Cabinet from outside the three Parliaments which was not responsible to the voters.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce, the country's leading business organization, has also urged that the President's powers be limited. It says he should not have absolute power to decide what matters should be designated "own affairs" of one of the three Parliaments, or "general affairs" relating to all of them, because of the risk of him being held responsible for wrong or bad decisions.

The reform plan will have its final test in a referendum for which a date has yet to be fixed.

Case closes on Lusaka archbishop

From Peter Nichols
Rome

The case of Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo seems closed for the moment with his resignation from the See of Lusaka, Zambia, and his acceptance of an official post in the Pontifical Commission for Tourism and Spreading the Faith to immigrants.

Mr Milingo, aged 53, was called to Rome in April, 1982. He had been archbishop since 1969 and was supposed to have been one of the guiding figures in the Roman Catholic Church's attempt at expressing Christianity through traditional African ideas and practices.

As the archbishop himself sees now, the ideas raised by his views about African Catholicism, the continuity of the church is growing, are regarded in Rome as too radical. He has also raised difficulties with his faith healing and exorcism.

Since being summoned to Rome he has undergone medical tests and had courses of theological reading. It is clear that the Vatican's objection to his work was theological as well as traditional.

Jail term for Israeli ex-minister

Tel Aviv (Reuters) - The Israeli Supreme Court has sentenced a former Cabinet minister to three months' jail for appropriating public funds.

Mr Aharon Abutahzeira, leader of the Tami Coalition Party, which contributes three seats to the government coalition, was jailed after the Supreme Court upheld a prosecution appeal against a suspended sentence imposed last year.

It was not immediately clear whether Mr Abutahzeira would resign from parliament. Under Israeli law, an MP can be forced to give up his seat only if he is sentenced to more than a year in jail.

Hiroshima plea against Bomb

Hiroshima (Reuters) - Mr Takashi Araki, the mayor of Hiroshima, renewed a call for nuclear disarmament as the city marked the 38th anniversary of the world's first atomic bombing. He addressed about 50,000 people at a memorial service for the estimated 151,000 victims of the 1945 attack.

Anti-nuclear protesters remembered Hiroshima in peaceful demonstrations in 60 cities across the United States.

Genghis recalled

Peking (Reuters) - Mongol herdsmen were among 1,000 people who staged a memorial service at the tomb of Genghis Khan, the warrior whose oppressive empire once stretched from China to the gates of Europe.

Seychelles poll

Victoria, Seychelles (Reuters) - Seychelles voters went to the polls yesterday to elect a new People's Assembly. Only candidates from President Albert René's party were allowed to stand.

No contest

Los Angeles (Reuters) - Victor Korchnoi, the defuncting Soviet chess grandmaster, was declared the winner of the semi-final candidates match in Pasadena after Garry Kasparov of the Soviet Union failed to appear.

Treasure trove

South Wellfleet, Massachusetts (AP) - A treasure hunter claims to have found an English ship that sank off Cape Cod in 1717 with what may be \$200m (£133m) in gold, silver and jewels.

Premier better

Louvain (AP) - Mr Wilfried Martens the Belgian Prime Minister, was recovering satisfactorily yesterday, 48 hours after he underwent open heart surgery. He is 47.

149 lost at sea

Jakarta (AP) - Two boats, one a cargo vessel loaded with passengers and the other a ferry, sank in separate accidents in the Java sea and at least 149 people are missing.

Bishop Tutu predicts Soweto-type violence

Vancouver (Reuters) - Bishop Desmond Tutu said here that conditions in South Africa were very volatile and he would not be surprised by another explosion of violence like that in Soweto where hundreds of people died in 1976.

Bishop Tutu, an Anglican and Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, also told a news conference on Saturday that the Government appeared to be having some success with its apartheid policies.

The South African Government, which confiscated Bishop Tutu's passport in 1981, two weeks ago abruptly gave him permission to attend the assembly of the World Council of Churches here.

He said he had been allowed to attend church conferences in the United States and New Zealand.

The Bishop described conditions in South Africa as "very volatile" when asked to comment on the killing of several black protesters and the wounding of many others in a clash with police on Thursday in Midentantse, the largest black community after Soweto.

"We appear to have a surface calm where the authorities seem to have everything under control", the Bishop said. "But I would not be surprised at all if I learnt there was another explosion along the lines of June 1976."

Reagan policy under attack

A draft statement on human rights condemning US policy in Central America was presented yesterday to the assembly of the World Council of Churches. Delegates will vote today on the draft, which praises what it calls Nicaragua's life-affirming achievements and urges American churches to intensify efforts to change Reagan policy.

He said the Government appeared to be enjoying success with such apartheid goals as "denationalizing of blacks" and "the uprooting and dumping of people in places such as the Ciskei (the nominally-independent black homeland)". Future trouble was probably more likely in impoverished rural parts "where people would kill because they wanted to eat."

● **CASTELGANDOLFO:** The Pope yesterday offered a short prayer in communion with the World Council of Churches for Christian Unity (AP reports).

Europe's wine prospects: Part 4

Spain alarmed by bumper harvest

In the final article on European wine, HARRY DEBELIUS reports from Madrid on the prospects for the 1983 harvest in Spain.

The Spanish Government takes little comfort from the prospect that the country's vineyards will produce enough must to make about 850 million gallons of wine this year despite the prolonged drought.

Agriculture Ministry officials are disturbed by the prospect that the country's vineyards will produce enough must to make about 850 million gallons of wine this year despite the prolonged drought.

Theoretically the drought which has scared much of Spain for more than three years should have led to a smaller crop. The quantity expected, however, reflects the results of the planting new vineyards in the 1970s, since the vines do not generally become fully productive until four to seven years after planting. The quantity also testifies to the existence of some unauthorized vineyards and to the fact that a small percentage of Spanish farmers occasionally irrigate their crop,



despite specific regulations against irrigation of grape vines.

This is the situation in some of the better known districts:

Growners in the sherry district are not terribly unhappy about predictions that vines there will yield only about 50 per cent of the usual volume. International sherry sale have remained more or less constant for the past few years after a boom in the mid-1970s which encouraged the planting of new vineyards and the construction of more bodegas. A bumper crop would only mean excess stock. Quality is fairly constant in this unblemished land, and traditional blending assures a high standard in the sheries shipped to market.

In the Penedes district near Barcelona, the bodega owners are smiling. The vineyards there have seldom looked so good, according to Señor Alberto Fornes of Torres Winery. Barring unforeseeable mishaps, the harvest should make 1983 the third very good-to-excellent vintage year in a row.

In Rioja district, which produces Spain's best known table wines, it is a different story. With only a few exceptions, the quality will be probably about one-fourth below average and the quality only fair to good. The Rioja vines are showing the results of last year's drought, prolonged cold weather in the spring of the year and summer hailstorms.

In the central region of La Mancha, which produces more wine than any other part of the country and which consists of several separate wine districts, the grape crop is expected to be of normal quantity and of good quality. Spring rains helped the vines recover from an excessively dry year last year, and flowering/formation of the fruit was generally good.

Concluded

Jayewardene claims he has thwarted scheme to set up a dictatorship

From Michael Hamlyn
Colombo

President Junius Jayewardene sits in his upper middle-class house in the elite Cinnamon Gardens area of Colombo and somberly reflects on the ruins of the commercial centre of the city.

Despite the spasm of race hatred which has left 300 people dead and countless homes and businesses destroyed he takes some grim satisfaction from the fact that the fit is over and the institutions of Government are still in place. "You see, you people think it was just a riot. It was not," he said thoughtfully. "It was a revolution."

He feels like a man who has prevented George Washington from carrying through the American revolution or stopped Lenin in his tracks. For he has no doubt that the riot was part of a plan to topple him from power and install a left-wing military dictatorship.

The wily President, who made himself both head of Government and head of state when he amended the constitution soon after he came to power, has won every election since. His most recent success was in the referendum which extended the life of the present parliament for another six years, keeping him and his party in power until 1989 - short of a military coup.

The pattern of Sinhalese-Tamil race riots in Colombo is of a brief and vicious flare-up, a rigorous curfew and a sudden dying-down. This time there was no dying-down, for many days.

This time, the Government detected plain signs of deliberate organization. The rioters, seeking out Tamil homes and burning them, had a particularly detailed knowledge of who lived where and who owned what.

The Government's information came from inside the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP), the People's Liberation Front, which 12 years ago led an armed insurrection against the Government of Mr Sirimavo Bandaranaike. In that period 1,200 people died, and the Prime Minister sought military assistance from her neighbours.

"In that conclusion, a breakdown of law and order, dissidents in the armed forces



President Jayewardene. "It was a revolution."

and police would say: 'The Government cannot govern. We are taking over, and that's the end of one chapter.'

The President - known to everyone throughout the island state as "J.R." - clearly finds his perch on his democratic throne uneasy. Though he affirms that "you can't take over and keep an army in power unless the people are with you," he is plainly anxious about left-wing infiltration of the armed forces, and also about the effect of the continuing Tamil terrorist action in the north.

He thinks that another mistake was not to outlaw talk of separatism as soon as it appeared, for he has been made to appear dangerously soft on Tamil to the hardliners in his own Cabinet and in the armed services. He has, in fact, done much towards satisfying Tamil aspirations.

He has prompted action to make Tamil an official language of the country, the devolution of central powers to district councils and the solution of a bitter dispute over admission to universities. He would have done more, he says. He was to propose at the round-table conference convened earlier last month that if the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) would withdraw, or at least postpone, a demand for the independence of Eelam, the Tamil-inhabited area in the north and east of the country, other blessings would follow.

Mrs Bandaranaike locked the rebels up. But in 1977 the electorate did what the JVP had

been unable to remove her from office. Mr Jayewardene, the new Prime Minister, opened the flood door to the JVP leaders.

"I wanted to give them a chance in the democratic arena," he said ruefully. He smiled. "Looking back, it looks as though I made a mistake."

According to the President the idea was for the revolutionaries to capitalize on the ill feeling between Sinhalese and Tamils, then to create ill feeling between Sinhalese and Muslims. There were a few attacks but not successful, he said. They also hoped to store up ill feeling between Buddhists and Christians. Again there were a few attacks, but not successful.

If they had succeeded, there would have been by this time a fairly general conflagration. Then he said they aimed to attack the food stores and to destroy the food supplies.

"But," he said sadly, "the TULF boycotted the talks."

When, therefore, mayhem came to the streets and with the Army retreating, he took the opportunity to take tough measures against separatism. To the outsider it looked as though he were being unnaturally hard on the Tamil population, but, as he put it, "The Tamils were the victims. I had to protect them. I knew any words of conciliation or advice to the rioters were useless."

"My purpose was to destroy any backing the political leaders of the riot had - any mass backing, which we have done."

The result was the sixth amendment to the constitution, which passed through Parliament on Thursday, depriving people of their civil rights, property and much else if they publicly espoused the cause of a separate state.

The amendment is tantamount to proscribing the TULF and it remains to be seen how the party will react. It would be pleasant to think that the TULF would adapt to the new situation, and continue to work within the democratic system, but experience has shown that whenever moderates come forward within the Tamil community the terrorists drive them back.

"Before there can be any progress, terrorism must be eliminated," the President said.

bury him until Wednesday, when the curfew was relaxed.

Yesterday, Tamil United Liberation Front MPs met in a special session in Vavuniya to decide their attitude to the sixth amendment to the constitution, which makes it unlawful to espouse Tamil separatism.

They decided to continue their boycott of Parliament, and will not appear later this week when the session resumes. They will not, therefore, take the oath of loyalty to the unitary state of Sri Lanka prescribed in the amendment. In the meantime, they have referred to their politburo, a committee of senior members, the question of what to do next.

A positive sign that Sri Lanka is returning to normal came yesterday with the announcement that the curfew which has been imposed for the past fortnight will begin at a later hour from tonight.

Witnesses at the house said pools of blood surrounded the bed in which the old man lay. His widow was not permitted to

In the first of two articles on Argentine thinking on the Falklands, our Buenos Aires correspondent, ANDREW THOMPSON, examines the mood of politicians and the public.

On current form, the forthcoming elections here will begin to change attitudes over the Falkland Islands dispute. The polls will be held on October 30, and a new civilian government will be in place by the end of January, 1984.

Argentine politicians are convinced that the return to constitutional rule is a vital precondition for the formulation of credible foreign policy. "After seven years of military rule, we are going to have to rebuild our international relations at all levels," said Señora Elsa Kelly, a foreign relations expert of the Radical Party.

Señora Kelly recognizes that the country's chronic political instability, with its history of coups and foreign policy U-turns, has damaged its ability to act seriously in the international arena.

She flatly rejects the familiar argument of successive military governments: "In my party, we don't believe that our country's had international image is caused by an anti-Argentine campaign," she insists. The first priority, she says, is to reestablish the rule of law within the country, and

thereafter formulate domestic and foreign policies which are democratic, in that they will reflect the desires of the majority of Argentines.

When it comes to analysing last year's war, the politicians are at a disadvantage, because there has still been no full domestic post-mortem. The Argentine version of the Franks Commission report has yet to be produced. The Inter-forces commission, presided over by retired General Benjamin Rattbach, is completing its investigations, but it is doubtful if it will be published in full. Most politicians are convinced, in any case, that the next congress will organize its own investigation.

Despite this, there is a willingness to reexamine and reinterpret the historical record. Señor Leopoldo Tettamanti, a former ambassador and Foreign Ministry official belonging to the Peronist Party, is convinced that "both the Argentine and the British people saw last year's war, which cut short so many young lives, with horror. It is not yet the right moment to analyse the responsibilities of both governments, but certainly, none of them is free from blame."

In Señor Tettamanti's view, the Galtieri

regime was guilty of "taking the country into an impudent war, in both political and military terms". Britain, on the other hand, was guilty of "insisting on maintaining control of part of our territory". Now, he says, "It is time to think of the future."

Tomorrow: A formal cessation of hostilities



End of the line: A 16½-ft great white shark weighing 3,000lb caught at Mystic, Connecticut at the weekend by two charter boat captains after 10 hours.

Bomb explodes at American base

Ramstein Air Base, West Germany (Reuters) - A bomb exploded outside a United States Air Force base early yesterday and more than 160 anti-nuclear demonstrators were arrested at Europe's biggest military air show here.

The bomb, at the Hahn air base 75 miles from here, caused

damage estimated by police at Dm200,000 (£50,000). No one was injured.

It exploded a few hours before the start of the Ramstein international air show, attended by an estimated half a million people.

A West German police spokesman said about 60

demonstrators opposing the planned deployment of US medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany were arrested.

Heavy security prevented a planned blockade of the runway and five protesters were arrested when they tried to break through. Spectators applauded police and spat

MANAGUA: Nicaragua has faith in the Contadora peace efforts but will prepare for the worst. Señor Daniel Ortega, the junta leader, said here (Reuters reports).

Cuba wants Salvador settlement

Havana (AFP) - A negotiated settlement in El Salvador is crucial if the Central American crisis is to be resolved, President Fidel Castro, said here.

Speaking to French journalists at the end of a three-day visit by M. Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, the President said that to forget El Salvador would be to betray the Salvadoran people. He thus ended speculation that Cuba might agree to stop supporting Salvadoran guerrillas in exchange for a relaxation of pressure on Nicaragua's Sandinista regime.

"The heart of the Central American problem lies in El Salvador, even if US policy has been to focus attention on Nicaragua," he said.

In spite of a "change of rhetoric" by the US Government since the Contadora countries (Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia) began mediation attempts, the presence of warships off Nicaragua on training exercises showed nothing had changed, President Castro said.

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Zanu to rule forever, says Mugabe

Harare (AP) - Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, marked the founding of his ruling Zanu party's 20th anniversary yesterday with a renewed pledge to create a one-party state.

Mr Mugabe told several thousand cheering supporters in Harare's Parliament Square: "A one-party state is what we want, and that it shall be."

He said Zanu should govern "forever", and when Zanu became the only party only card-carrying members would be allowed as MPs.

UAE envoy to be reappointed

After a delay of nearly three months, the reappointment of Mr Muhammad Mahdi Al-Tajer as Ambassador of the United Arab Emirates in London is expected to be announced shortly (Rodney Lowton writes).

Mr Al-Tajer was Ambassador in London for 10 years until he resigned last year. In May, when letters of credence for his reappointment were presented, they were rejected by the Foreign Office.

Fans fight

Calais (AFP) - Several people were injured at Guines near here on Saturday in a fight between English and French football supporters after a "friendly" match between Calais of the French third division and English second division team Crystal Palace.

Off the track

Hockenheim (Reuters) - Andrea de Cesaris, the Italian racing driver, was fined £3,300 on Saturday after he caused two accidents and knocked down a policeman on his way to practice for the West German grand prix. Race report, page 23

No strike

Toronto (Reuters) - The New York Yankees baseball star Dave Winfield will not be prosecuted for accidentally killing a seagull with a warm-up throw during a game against the Toronto Blue Jays, a Toronto prosecutor has decided.

Lest we forget

Nieuwpoort, Belgium (AP) - Hundreds of veterans from several nations including Britain took part in a ceremony commemorating those who died in the trenches here during the First World War.

Sri Lanka troops went on rampage

From Our Own Correspondent, Colombo (censored)

Details are emerging of the events of Sunday July 24, when members of the Sri Lankan armed forces stationed in Jaffna, in the north of the country, went on the rampage and killed a number of innocent Tamils after the ambush in which 13 soldiers died.

The government spokesman, Mr Douglas Liyanage, admitted that 20 civilians had been killed in Jaffna, but reports from the town indicate that the number of deaths may be higher.

There are still a number of residents in hospital being treated for bullet wounds received that day. A statement signed by Mr Appapillai Amirthalingam, secretary of the Tamil United Liberation Front, said: "Almost 40 people were gunned down by army personnel in the streets and in their homes."

According to residents of Jaffna, which is 95 per cent Tamil, the ambush by Tamil

Tiger terrorists caused an instant reaction by the 1,200 members of the services stationed like an army of occupation in the town.

Two separate incidents, at least as alleged by witnesses. In one, a bus in Manipay, about six miles outside Jaffna, was stopped at 7am by a squad of troops. The young men on the bus were separated from the rest of the passengers, lined up and shot. Six died, according to reports.

In the other incident, troops near the scene of the ambush found a house which did not have its shutters drawn, and fired through the windows. "They killed a man, aged 83, who was asleep in bed, and also shot his son, who approached the soldiers with his hands up."

Witnesses at the house said pools of blood surrounded the bed in which the old man lay. His widow was not permitted to

bury him until Wednesday, when the curfew was relaxed.

Yesterday, Tamil United Liberation Front MPs met in a special session in Vavuniya to decide their attitude to the sixth amendment to the constitution, which makes it unlawful to espouse Tamil separatism.

They decided to continue their boycott of Parliament, and will not appear later this week when the session resumes. They will not, therefore, take the oath of loyalty to the unitary state of Sri Lanka prescribed in the amendment. In the meantime, they have referred to their politburo, a committee of senior members, the question of what to do next.

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Professor offers Russia balm for Reagan rhetoric

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

An American university professor yesterday urged readers of the newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya* not to take President Reagan's attacks on the Soviet Union literally.

Professor Richard Delgado, identified as professor of law at Seattle, Washington state, said that Mr Reagan's description of the Soviet Union as "the embodiment of evil" had come in a speech to a religious group early in his election campaign.

"Most probably his remarks were metaphorical and religious in character, rather than military and political," Professor Delgado wrote. He said that most Americans disapproved of such tough language, and wanted the Reagan Administration to improve relations

Andropov postpones summer break

From Richard Owen, Moscow

retreat. Mr Janos Kadar, the Hungarian leader, held talks with the Soviet leader three weeks ago, but the two men met in the Kremlin.

Mr Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak leader, left Russia at the end of July after a holiday without any indication that he had seen Mr Andropov.

Mr Andropov has been rationing his public appearances because of sporadic ill health. Last week he met Mr Le Duan, the Vietnamese party leader, after celebrations marking the eightieth anniversary of the Soviet Party, and had then been expected to take a rest in the Caucasus after last Thursday's regular Politburo session. Instead he appeared in Moscow for talks with Mr Alvarez Coubal, the Portuguese Communist Party leader.

It is thought that Mr Andropov may still leave Mos-

cow for an August break after a short delay, although no announcement has been made. He is believed to be using a new presidential dacha on the outskirts of Moscow equipped with vital communications.

It is said that Mr Andropov's propensity for hard work (despite health problems) has also kept him at his desk. He has little time for some of the more sybaritic aspects of his predecessor's rule.

Yesterday *Pravda* announced new measures on labour discipline, making it clear that those who follow Mr Andropov's lead and work diligently will be rewarded while slackness and absenteeism will be punished. The Andropovsides have launched a drive for discipline at the beginning of the year, but the campaign has recently run out of steam.

After his meeting with Mr Abdul Halim Khadim, the Syrian Foreign Minister, on Saturday, Foreign Ministry officials here said he knew that the American envoy "had nothing new to offer".

In the past, the United States, to its cost, to ignore Syria and Mr Andropov is trying to change this policy. The Syrians believe that President Reagan has been blinded by Israeli propaganda and that the Americans have yet to learn that there can be no question of resolving the Lebanon issue through the withdrawal accord.

Leading article, page 9

American links with Syria improve

From Robert Fisk, Damascus

Despite Syria's continued refusal to withdraw its troops from Lebanon and its harsh condemnation of America, President Reagan's latest envoy to the Middle East appears to be establishing an improved relationship with Damascus by recognizing that future political progress in the region now hinges on Damascus.

If the Lebanese, the US or, indeed, Israel, believe they can find encouragement in such signs, however, they might do better to keep their enthusiasm in check.

After almost six hours of talks with President al-Assad yesterday afternoon, Mr Robert McFarlane emerged to give an assurance merely that talks

would now continue.

"We've had a very useful exchange," he told *The Times* in the sort of words diplomats use when content is more important than achievement. "It has given us food for thought, a solid basis for continued dialogue."

Looking tired and pausing before each held out any hopes of persuading the Syrians to withdraw from Lebanon. Asked if there had been any progress on the issue, he blurted out: "Nothing concrete," and stopped into his armoured limousine for the drive to Damascus airport.

There is indeed unlikely to be any new initiative either by

Syria or Washington on military withdrawal from Lebanon. Mr McFarlane apparently listened more than he talked. To President Assad, who smiled warmly when he greeted the American envoy, but who is said to have repeatedly told Mr McFarlane that Syria regarded the Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal agreement of last May as a guarantee of Israel's expansion into Lebanon.

The question of troop withdrawals was not raised in specific terms.

Throughout the weekend, Mr McFarlane has been the subject of the same kind of angry leading articles here that once vilified his predecessor, Mr Philip Habib. Mr McFarlane, the English-language Syria

Times announced yesterday morning, was only coming to Syria to market ugly American policies.

After his meeting with Mr Abdul Halim Khadim, the Syrian Foreign Minister, on Saturday, Foreign Ministry officials here said he knew that the American envoy "had nothing new to offer".

In the past, the United States, to its cost, to ignore Syria and Mr Andropov is trying to change this policy. The Syrians believe that President Reagan has been blinded by Israeli propaganda and that the Americans have yet to learn that there can be no question of resolving the Lebanon issue through the withdrawal accord.

Leading article, page 9

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SPECTRUM

Next month, doctors are meeting in London to form the British Holistic Medical Association, indicating a growing acceptance of the alternative medicine. This first of three articles looks at what the Prince of Wales recently described to the BMA as "those ancient and unconscious forces so vital to our unity with nature"

If the mind is fit, the body will cure itself

By Ruth West and Brian Inglis

If you ring up to make an appointment with Dr Goodenough (not his real name: some of his colleagues are touchy about advertising) you will be told that there is a six weeks' waiting list. Nothing strange about that if he were a Harley Street nabob, but he is a GP in private practice, and his practice is homeopathy.

"I did orthodox medicine for twenty years - I used to think that all homeopaths were potty." Why did he switch? "It all rather happened. I suppose at first I just wanted more answers to my quiver." When he first introduced homeopathy the reaction was immediate: "I lost, in turn, two partners and two-thirds of my patients." That was in 1969: eight years later he was in such demand that he had to retire from the NHS.

Now he is getting patients from other GPs. "Some say it's codswallop, but some tell patients, 'At least it's harmless: why not?' And some ask him: 'Look, can you have a go with this one?'"

Ian Hutchinson tells a similar story from a different angle. He is president of the British Chiropractors Association. When he began to practise thirteen years ago, few members of the public had even heard of chiropractic and patients only came to him as a last resort. No longer...

"The changes over the past ten years? People come to see me much sooner with their problems. The age group I'm treating on the whole is much younger. And I'm treating more acute conditions - of manual workers, for example."

The attitude of doctors, too, has changed. "Quite a few doctors refer patients to me: I have lectured to GP training groups; at my practice over the past few years we've held a number of meetings with an orthopaedic surgeon." He would like to see chiropractic recognized, as it is in the US, New Zealand and other countries.

Recognized or not, the practitioners of the once derided "fringe medicine" are in demand. Twenty years ago they were down and, to all appearances, out, swept aside by the triumphant march of medical science. Now, a combination of disillusionment with orthodox medicine, in particular with its drug-dependence, and the recognition that alternative therapies have something valuable to offer, has transformed their prospects.

The major breakthrough came ten years ago, with the favourable report of three eminent US doctors on acupuncture.

Ruth West is director and Brian Inglis a trustee of the KJB Foundation (formerly the KJB Foundation), set up to raise support and funds for research into, among other things, alternative medicine. Their *Alternative Health Guide* is published by Michael Joseph (£12.50).

ture, following a visit to China. Only a few years earlier acupuncture had been the chief butt of medical jokers: in *The Doctors' Dilemmas* the leading US pharmacologist Louis Lasagna had dismissed it, in a chapter of "Superstition and Ignorance", as a "lunacy".

Vindication of the long-derided, millennia-old Chinese therapy was significant, not merely because it staked a fresh claim for the recognition of alternative medicine (as it now came to be called) as an alternative and a serious one, to conventional western medicine. It also threatened to undermine western medicine's foundations by casting doubt on the hallowed principles of physiology.

The existence of "meridians" or "canals", as shown on acupuncture charts, had excited Lasagna's particular derision: they were shown, he jeered, only because "hitting imaginary canals is not a job to be left to the imagination". But if acupuncture works, can it be that the canals (into which needles are placed, according to the diagnosis) are real, but not material? If so, conventional physiology is missing a dimension. Alternatively, it may be that the imagination is involved in this, as in other therapies. Inoue Coué, with his "every day, in every way, I get better and better" incantation, preached in the 1920s that the imagination can exercise a powerful, and sometimes decisive, influence over the body; but Coué had been laughed at.

The discovery in the mid-1970s of the endorphins, chemical messengers which apparently transmit the imagination's instructions to the body and are capable of relieving pain as if they were opiates, has raised the possibility that acupuncture, and perhaps other therapies, work psychosomatically, the body obeying the mind through a broadcasting system emanating from the brain, whose transmission system is only gradually coming to be understood.

The implications of this discovery have still hardly penetrated orthodox thinking. It effectively demolishes what generations of medical students have been taught as dogma: that the imagination can neither cause nor cure organic disease. And it is largely because of the profession's ability to come to terms with this body-blow that alternative medicine is now enjoying such an unprecedented boom.

"Organic disease is what we say we cure, but don't", the maverick F. G. Crookshank wrote half a century ago. "Functional disease is what the quacks cure and we wish we could." The great advantage the "quacks" of today have - purveyors of alternative therapies, in all their bewildering variety - is that the majority of today's disorders are functional, and consequently the

imagination of the patient can play a considerable, even a decisive part, in promoting cure.

Doctors until recently have tended to downgrade the imagination's role to "placebo" - useful to discover whether new drugs work by comparing their results with the effect of the placebo, or dummy pills, in controlled trials, but otherwise of no clinical importance.

Now a few, notably Professor Herbert Benson of Harvard, have realized how important the placebo and the placebo effect can be in restoring health. For the most part, doctors have yet to agree. But to alternative therapists, the patients' imagination is their most powerful ally. They know that hope and expectation on the patient's part, reinforced by rapport with the therapist, can work wonders.

That patients are satisfied with what they get from alternative medicine has been confirmed by a report in the *Consumers' Association* magazine, *Which?* In its sample, "nine out of ten members said they would use again the form of alternative medicine they'd tried most recently. They didn't all claim to have been cured, but only 10 per cent felt the treatment had been useless".

By contrast, although the reputation of medicine in the abstract remains high, there have been many indications of patients' growing dissatisfaction

with their GPs. For example, according to surveys carried out by Taylor Nelson, "nearly a quarter of the United Kingdom population say that they have less faith in doctors than they used to"; and the number of those who "trust the doctor to know what I need" fell from 52 per cent in 1978 to 39 per cent in 1980.

This is partly because the hope, nurtured in the 1950s, that Ehrlich's dream of "magic bullets" - drugs capable of curing all known diseases - has faded. Not merely have the wonder drugs proved a sad disappointment, but their toll of adverse reactions is growing more disturbing.

Perhaps the most damning indictment of indiscriminate reliance on drugs has come from a World Health Organization trial, the importance of which has yet to be recognized.

Clofibrate was marketed twenty years ago to lower blood cholesterol levels and thereby afford protection from heart attacks. It did what it said; those who took it in the controlled tests had a lower mortality from heart attacks than those who did not. But eventually, it was found that the mortality rate from all causes was 25% higher among those who had taken the drug during the trials, than among those who had not.

As Professor M. F. Oliver, president of the British Cardiac Society, has warned, this has very disturbing implications for patients currently on

"preventive" drug treatment. If altering the body's chemistry has long term ill-effects, then tens of thousands of patients currently being given drugs for hypertension may be worse off.

By contrast, alternative therapies, are relatively safe. Scare stories of wrong diagnoses and faulty treatment abound in the medical profession, but the concomitant - malpractice suits - are very rarely reported, as they certainly would be if they occurred. (There have in fact been no High Court actions, which suggests that any cases there have been must have been minor.)

The recent burgeoning of alternative therapies, and their proliferation into spin-offs through the introduction of new techniques, makes it unsafe to generalize about them: but on some points almost all are now agreed. The main difference between alternative and conventional medicine, they claim, is that alternative therapists do not treat the symptoms, they treat the person.

There are exceptions, of course, therapists who offer cures for, say, smoking, without attempting to assess the patient's background. But in theory at least the assumption is that most symptoms, from backache to flu, can have a powerful psychosocial component which may be the main cause. Digging in the garden, or "the bug that's going round", are not the cause, but the precipitant of the symptoms.

Most alternative therapists, too, emphasize the importance of listening to patients. The first consultation usually lasts an hour or more; this not only helps to establish rapport, but also makes it easier to have a working appointments system (when *Which?* turned its attention to the subject of what its subscribers think about doctors, its survey reported this month that by far the commonest complaints are "long waits at surgery").

The fact that alternative therapists spend more time talking with their patients also makes for what many of them claim is another vital difference between them and the average GP. They can promote prevention by showing their patients how to change from the habit of pill-taking to fitness by diet and exercise.

Alternative medicine, then, can be holistic-related to the person's heredity, personality, environment and lifestyle in a way which orthodox medicine, cannot because of its materialist bias and because specialization is leading to ever greater concentration on symptoms rather than people. It is this which is giving alternative therapies, whatever their intrinsic merits and alternative therapists, who like doctors can be good, bad or indifferent, their current advantage.

moreover...
Miles Kingston

A5PIC on my plate

All odd and personal car numbers have up to now been bought and sold on the open market, often for a lot of money, but the licensing department at Swansea is suddenly keen to keep the good ones back and auction them itself. This means, if you think about it, that the Tories have now nationalized something in the private sector, thus shattering their party manifesto, and I expect fresh elections to be called soon. Meanwhile, the lads at Swansea are already hard at work...

(A room in Wales. Four motoring civil servants are sitting around a table. They are called Sump, Pump, Bump and Dump. These are not their real names. They got them out of a computer.)

Sump: This committee has not met for a very long while. It used to be called, if you remember, the Committee for Eliminating Rude Three-Letter Words From British Car Numbers. Well, we eliminated them all.

Pump: Except for GAY.

Sump: Well, we didn't know then that it was going to be a rude word.

Bump: It isn't.

Sump: Ah yes, Bump, I forgot you were... anyway, we now meet again to make a list of combinations of words and numbers that might make money for us.

Dump: I Don't understand.

Pump: Thing is, Dump, that if you have a car with the number RR 1, you and I wouldn't pay much for it, but the head of Rolls-Royce would pay a lot.

Bump: How much would Ray Reardon pay?

Pump: You're getting the idea. An Auction!

Sump: Shut up, Dump. Now, the problem is that most of the good numbers have gone. We are now issuing plates beginning with A, followed by numbers then letters.

The scope isn't vast. But I've already made a short list of possibilities. For instance, A 10 LI.

Bump: What's that?

Sump: Run together, it reads AFOOL.

Dump: What's that?

Sump: It's a kind of Mayonnaise, dummkopf. We'll have Delia Smith and Katie Stewart fighting to the death for that one, and then sell it to Heinz. I've also got

A 4 ISM. I think Clive James would pay a thousand for that. And remembering that

5s can look very like SA's, I think there'll be a market for A 55 ISI.

Bump: ASSIST? Who'd buy that? The RSPCA?

Sump: Francis Pym, I reckon. And I thought some rich surgeon would go a bundle on A O R T A.

Bump: You can't have a nought by itself.

Sump: Oh no? We're making the rules now.

Bump: Then there's... What else is there?

Dump: A I T C H.

Sump: What's that, Dump?

Dump: AITCH. Someone whose name begins with "H" might like that.

Sump: Get lost, Dump.

Dump: Or A S W A D.

Sump: You mean a wad of fivers?

Dump: No, no ASWAD. It's a reggae group. They'd pay a fortune.

Bump: He's right! Good old Dump.

Sump: And now that we're in the permissive age, maybe we can bring back some of those good old three-letter words!

Bump: I am not having cars beginning A55.

Sump: I was thinking of BUM, actually.

Bump: And I am not having Mrs Whitehouse accusing us of corrupting public morals.

Bump: How about A 51 ANST ASIANE?

Sump: How about A 51 MOV? ASIMOV?

Bump: And what about for the Queen - A 5 COT = ASCOT?

Sump: Just a moment. Who's Rump?

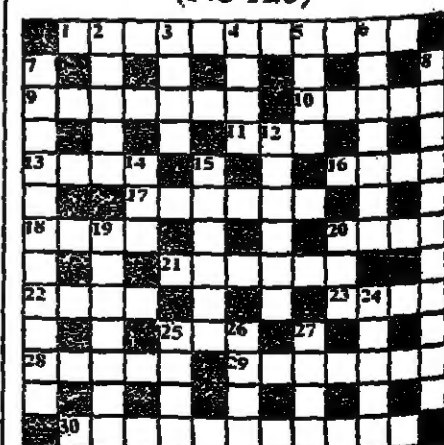
Bump: Where did that last speech come from?

Rump: Me. I just changed my name. I didn't like Dump.

Sump: This meeting is getting out of hand. It's adjourned.

(More reports as and when.)

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 120)



- ACROSS
- 1 Dome shaped container (7,4)
 - 9 Person in authority (7)
 - 10 Second payment (5)
 - 11 Illuminated (3)
 - 13 Cooking fat (4)
 - 16 Financial institution (4)
 - 17 Eye inflammation (6)
 - 18 Lacking colour (4)
 - 20 Four-winged insect (4)
 - 21 Incising compound (6)
 - 22 Errand boy (4)
 - 23 Cup-shaped instrument (4)
 - 25 Glee (3)
 - 28 Communion table (5)
 - 29 Greed (7)
 - 30 Father's mother (11)
- DOWN
- 2 Long-term prisoner (5)
 - 3 Religious fiction (4)
 - 4 Nobleman (4)
 - 5 Sassy (4)
 - 6 Harpsichord (7)
 - 7 Crossing monitor (8,3)
 - 8 Wager keeper (5,6)
 - 12 Ice spike (6)
 - 14 Expiry (3)
 - 15 Surroundings (6)
 - 19 Barge (7)
 - 20 Rabbit (3)
 - 24 Banish (3)
 - 25 Smile (4)
 - 26 Mutilate (4)
 - 27 Walk (4)

SOLUTION TO No 119
ACROSS: 1 Canapes 5 Elfin 8 Nij 9 Anodyne
10 Erato 11 Beth 12 Ratchet 14 Parallelogram
16 Avenger 18 Aims 21 Attic 22 Zonated 23 Abo
14 Enrol 25 Ratatou
DOWN: 1 Chat 2 Noose 3 Psychological 4 Sheet
5 Electromagnet 6 Feather 7 Noddy
13 Appanage 15 Re-enter 17 Razor 19 Metro
20 Eden



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MODERN TIMES



A sideways look at the British way of life

Dark tales are told by the older street musicians of a buskers' "elephant's graveyard" somewhere beyond Ruislip on the Piccadilly-line. The disappearing denim-clad Bob Dylan lookalikes and one-man bands take a single ticket to this ghostly station of no return, where the times are never changing and they can play out the last bars of "Subterranean Homesick Blues" just one more time. All archaeologists will find in years to come is the odd battered mouth organ and scores of unfilled-in tax forms.

It's sad to see them go from the dusty Orphean caverns of Leicester Square Tube station or Green Park, still picking out the old tunes on a painted 12-string guitar after depressing whole generations

of commuters with endless Leonard Cohen songs. Mr Tambourine Man is a threatened species, nearly extinct. As the constables often told him, it's all over now baby, blue.

Who is responsible for ridding us of interminable nasal droning which so aptly complemented many a dreadful Southern Region rail journey? A revolution is afoot. The Tube-way armies of Dylans have been zapped by musicians using amplified sound systems, just as the old men in military uniform with a swearing parrot on their back were displaced from the cinema queues by the folk singers. Now, with a "ghetto blaster" tape machine, a classical saxophonist can fit an entire symphony orchestra at the bottom of the Northern Line escalator.

The new wave of busker fears not so much arrest as power failure or that the sound levels are wrong on his backing tape. He may even have an accountant, something that would have the one-man band throwing himself underneath the wheels of the next train to Wimbledon out of anti-establishment fear and loathing. The jaded musical palate of the city gent now expects electronic wizardry and B Dylan has had to change

too, or take the long and winding road to the buskers' graveyard.

That cobbled traffic-free precinct in Covent Garden is now a haven for buskers, who are all licensed; also something of an anathema to their footloose forbears. Today, backed by a trusty ghetto blaster "busking" can encompass anything from ballet to an impromptu Punjabi mime troupe. The strolling player is back with a vengeance and quite often a council grant. There is no more squabbling for pitches.

Such squabbling marred my own single busking adventure. At school three of us set out with guitar, tambourine and a large bass drum borrowed from the cadet corps, a sacred military relic of many wars.

"Ere I wouldn't stand there, that's the Mighty Quinn's pith," said a fat lady. Unfortunately one of us grinned when a smartly dressed dwarf announced that he was the Mighty Quinn, a juggler. He demolished the drum with his size-threes and in a flurry of waist-high punches we were lucky to escape with our other instruments intact.

It was also difficult explaining to the corps sergeant-major how a drum that survived the

Somme had met its end. Then busking was a jungle; now it is polite and ordered and there are even rotas in the Tube stations, written on the Underground maps. It is all so well mannered. The beards (security men) of the Garden keep an almost loving eye on their artists, making sure that their bottlers (cash collectors) are not robbed and there are no unseemly arguments. The place has an aura of Victorian good fellowship and the strolling players often sport Equity cards.

With greater possibilities of sound and space the exotic acts, dancers, acrobats, patter-men and fire-eaters from Paris, street acts of another age, have a new lease on life, while the folk singers are the ones out of time.

Mr Plod, the traditional enemy of busking, seems to take a more fatherly view of the amplified and classical acts. The denim brigade with songs of peace and protest were obviously hooligans. Now possession of an amplifier shows thrift, good sense and a respect for property — though the courts recently drew the line at an Irishman who charmed an expensive python from his hat with a penny whistle. Times have not changed enough for live reptile musical acts yet.

Paul Pickering

Penny Perrick

Strictly for the birds (and bees)



To the list headed "Careers I hope my daughter never chooses", including pop star's mistress, secretary and restaurant owner, all of them occupations where troubles observably outweigh joys, I have reluctantly added sex educator. This is after reading Carol Lee's book, *The Girl's Position*, to be published on September 29 by Writers and Readers.

Here is a story of dogged and often desperate heroism on the part of the author who, as a Family Planning Association-trained sex educator, travels from school to school trying to make sense of the sexual confusion which is as much a part of the growing child's life as pimples and blushing. As Carol Lee slinks in through the school gate, she knows that she is "less welcome than a pest control officer". In her eight years of teaching, most of the schools' heads and deputy heads have refused to meet her and, at one school, the biology mistress, alarmed at her pupils' ignorance, smuggled in her heroine under false pretences, supposedly to talk about "Personal Hygiene".

It is not only head teachers who make a sex educator's life as perilous as that of a missionary fallen among lip-smacking cannibals. Carol Lee has to face outraged parents and, often, disruptive behaviour from the children themselves who, to cover up their real feelings of embarrassment and anxiety, resort to juicy discussion of video nasties, snickering and fighting.

Against these dicey odds, Carol Lee usually succeeds in getting her students to examine concepts like love, affection and responsibility, as well as giving them advice on contraception and sexual consequences, about which most of her students share age-old mistaken ideas, such as "you never get caught the first time".

Possibly, the daughters of Mrs Victoria Gillick and other parents who deplore outside intervention in their children's sexual lives have received such careful and sensitive instruction at home that they will never walk into a relationship they can't handle. If so, they are part of a tiny minority, for nearly all the 1,500 schoolchildren Carol Lee taught had not learnt anything about sex from their parents; not even how a baby is born. When Miss Lee asked them to put on an impromptu sketch showing how parents might react to a daughter's accidental pregnancy, they acted out a domestic drama.

The main objection to sex education in schools is that, enlightened and sympathetically instructed by the likes of Miss Lee, pupils may wish to practise what has been preached. This has not been a danger inherent in the school curriculum so far, since even the most easily influenced children do not appear to spend their spare time probing further into the effects of the Roman occupation or reeling off lists of French verbs.

Carol Lee is convinced that, in the short term, sex education actually discourages sexual intercourse.

People as dedicated and full of cockeyed optimism as Carol Lee, prepared for little money and less thanks to do a job others shirk, deserve our gratitude rather than our disapproval. I wish her luck but I hope that my daughter's working life is an altogether cushier number.

There is a suggestion in the *New Statesman* that babies should be fed on avocado pear blended with a little wholemeal bread, rather than on over-sweetened commercial baby foods. Recalling the years I spent spooning various types of goo into babies' mouths, I am dubious of this scheme. I have never once met a baby willing to embark on a culinary adventure; the tiniest spoonful of anything the least exotic ends up spilt on the high chair tray and is followed by howls of outrage. Surely a few tins of unwholesome baby food cannot do any permanent harm to a baby reared on the *New Statesman* who, as soon as it is out of nappies will be into home-made quiche, farmhouses in the Dorsetshire and other trappings of the good life. I think it should stick out for tinned apricot custard while it can.

Flavia Corkscrew is on holiday for two weeks.

With a smile and a song

HAMBURG HIGHLANDER

Jouhan von Ussler, 26 (below)

People think it strange when they find out I am a German from Hamburg and you can have a lot of trouble with the very rationalist Scots. Then I pretend to be Irish. I can do a pretty good Irish accent because I worked as a bagpipe maker in Ireland, which was interesting except he never paid me. The tartan is of the Queen's Own Highlanders and my act did not go down too well in Germany. The German folk scene has been dead since Adolf Hitler. So I decided to come over here and did to feel embarrassed about caring the kilt. What ondon did not need was another person playing ob Dylan songs on a 12-string guitar and I tried

that in Germany. The kilt is showbiz of a sort and people like having their picture taken with you especially at the Tower of London. I learnt the pipes when I was doing my community service as a conscientious objector in Germany. You have to do that if you don't want to fight. My family do not approve at all. They still have the German attitude that what one needs in life is a proper vocation. They are very aristocratic and puritan about things like that. I am learning to repair musical instruments at the London College of Furniture but that is more of a hobby. I could not hope to make money out of that. As it is this pays my bills.



PUNK AND JUDY

"Professors" Tony Pabla, 25 (above)

You can say I'm a punk and Judy man. It's the oldest form of busking and I like it because Judy is an anarchist. I made all my own puppets and learned the trade from a man in Brighton. Really I am an actor and got into this five years ago because I hated being out of work. I was educated at Shaftesbury and after my A levels went to Loughborough Theatre. But the street is more immediate. You have got to hold their attention or they will just walk away. It is part of being a showman. My mother's a civil servant and my dad's a doctor and they are both pleased with what I do, now they

understand it. People are very kind in this line of work and will teach you their skills. I was taught magic tricks by a lady called Patty I shared a flat with and taught her to escape from a straitjacket. I do a bit of fire-eating and stunt work on the side. There is no such thing as plagiarism because everything has been done before and my act is not that different from the one seen by Samuel Pepys. The trouble I have at the moment is getting a reliable female bottle. The girls I train always fall in love with nice young men. But I cannot complain with a bigger audience every day than any West End theatre. Not bad, eh?



BRAZILIAN BUSKER

Ricardo Reuter Ruas, 23 (above)

For two months now I have been playing at Green Park. I am in England to study English and am Brazilian from Belo Horizonte, where I am reading to be a vet. In Brazil we do not have buskers. A cleaning job I do in the evenings pays my tuition fees but this pays for my beers and theatre and things like that. It's good for me because I am meeting people and learning more English. People often find it funny when I sing in Portuguese because they cannot recognize the language. I use a little amplifier and I learnt the classical guitar in Brazil. Sometimes I do bossa nova or folk songs and if a friend comes with me we

do samba with an instrument called a pandeiro. It's so good and cheers people up. Even the police here are so kind, not like in Brazil. But there is great competition among buskers for the places to play. They are friendly most of the time but sometimes things become nasty and I almost comes to a fight. I have played in Switzerland, Holland and Germany and Heidelberg is the most friendly place. After another two months I go home. I was married in Brazil. My marriage is finished but I have a little daughter and would like to take her an English setter dog when I return. I still plan to be a vet but I like playing and they say Bob Marley started this.

SAX APPEAL

Tina Grace, 22, Nuria Nogue, 23 (below)

People think it funny when I start my act by coming out of a dustbin. I am all folded up inside and am charmed out by the saxophone like a snake out of a basket. Nuria from Spain and does not speak English and we met when I was working over there. It does make a difference being a woman, especially being a contortionist, as men heckle or come up afterwards. I try to make fun of the act's sensuality. My parents approve of what I am doing as my dad was in Music Hall. A Hungarian acrobat who teaches in Brixton started me off five years ago and since then I have been to Spain and Latin America, where I joined a circus in São

Paulo. It was fantastic. That is why the act is very circus-based but with a certain cabaret Fellini feel to things. I like the grotesque side of the circus so does Nuria, who had been playing sax for one year but studied the flute for eight years. We both like Spain; the audiences are much warmer. When we were there I had a monkey called Zecchino who was part of the act. I really did love him but he would jump on the audience and he was not potty trained. At the moment we live in Vauxhall and are going to Poland for a theatre festival next month. My ambition is to study circus in Moscow. Do you think Ken Livingstone could help?



FIDDLERS ON THE HOOF

Felicity Willis, 20, Janet Mathews, 21 (above)

I have been studying the violin for 10 years and we thought we would have a bash at busking. We are both at Trinity College of Music and it really helps financially. Where we play in Charing Cross is now very much a classical music area and we have both been astonished how easy it is. Eventually I want to get into an orchestra; I don't know which one but this is good practice playing in front of people. Many students don't do it because they are scared of the fines. Luckily we have not been caught yet. The police are all very nice and I think they turn a blind eye.

Classics seem to be taking over especially in this station. We do not need an amplifier down here in the tunnels but we are going to get one for outside. Strange things have happened. We had a drunk who fell in one of the violin cases and broke it. Someone gave us a bottle of wine and we had a flasher who came back four times. Then someone thought we must be prostitutes despite the violins and offered £20 for Felicity. Another person promised to send us to Tokyo for three months playing in a palm-court orchestra. But it's worth it. In three and a half hours on our best day we made £60.



AMPLIFIED ACROBATS

Charlie Pabla, 32, Terry Cole, 24 (right)

I teach dance here and I've been 23 years in Iran working with an acrobatic group; they did juggling as well and we used to go on TV and in the nightclubs. But then in 1979 came the Ayatollah who did not like acrobatics or juggling or nightclubs or theatre. What is more we once put on a show for the Shah's birthday party and I had the personal letter of thanks in my house. The Ayatollah's men found it. I had to flee to political asylum. I teach the new acrobatic dancing at the Pincapple. But I love the atmosphere here and like seeing what the people feel about my show. I sometimes do a Charlie Chaplin act as a change.

We use a small stereo unit to help create the atmosphere. I am the patter-merchant of the act and if I was really good we would not need music. But it's nice to have it in the background. You have to get a link between the audience and the show. I'm from Walthamstow but I learned acrobatics with a circus in Italy and a troupe called the Medinas. My ambition was always to work in the circus and my parents are very proud of me. Before I started doing acrobatics I was working in a furniture factory making three-piece suits. Everyone is licensed to work here and there is no trouble. I run 10 miles a day and Charlie is teaching me new tricks.

Dubai daily from Heathrow at 10.00.

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A PLAN BY ANY OTHER NAME

On Thursday newspaper front pages carried an advertisement which spoke winningly of modestly-priced housing in limestone villages on the banks of the River Nene, mere minutes from executive desks. This, at the public expense, was Peterborough Development Corporation boosting itself. Nothing controversial in that. The antecedents of Peterborough New Town are in the great plans for London produced by Sir Patrick Abercrombie in 1943-44 to set out a policy of attracting people and jobs from the capital to new and expanded towns many miles outside its metropolitan green belt.

Abercrombie's containment of the capital worked. London's 1939 boundaries are still effectively in place. Population and employment leap-frogged the green belt in ordered fashion to such planned, prosperous and cohesive towns as Northampton, Basildon and Basingstoke - and in unorderly fashion to contribute to Thames Valley, North Kent and Essex sprawl: the affirmation of a pattern of commuting into London which is viable only on the payment of a large slice of that annual £600m public subsidy which keeps both British Rail in the South East and London Transport afloat.

Not many weeks ago the papers and commercial broadcasters carried the (publicly financed) notices placed by the London Docklands Development Corporation. These poured scorn on greenfield locations distant from the capital. They urged with the conventional wisdom of the era after the oil crisis the opening-up of the unknown but proximate territory beyond the West India Dock Road, and the reclamation of the Isle of Dogs and the Beckton Marshes. The strategy, endorsed again by the Department of the Environment, is to

fill in the waste land within London.

The Department of the Environment last week advanced a third policy. A draft circular urges on district councils (which decide requests for planning permission) liberality towards house-builders on the fringes of green belt land. The Government seems now to be welcoming development not only within the urban core of London but on those prized acres of Kent, Surrey, Essex and Hertfordshire.

Of course the importance of the circular itself should not be exaggerated. It bears no executive force. Of itself it signals no radical departure from the Abercrombie or the 1947 system, that apparatus of constraints on development set in place by the Town and Country Planning Act. At worst it is an advance warning of how the Environment Department may view appeals by builders.

Until now the Government could be easily convicted of sending confusing signals to developers and planners alike. Mr Michael Heseltine came to office in 1979 (verbally) with animosity towards the town and country planning system in general and constraints on house-builders in particular. Much bluffing and puffing ensued. But when it came to hard cases and, much more important, revision of the structure plans of the home counties, his bark was worse than his bite.

But now the locomotive effect of a booming construction industry is too cheering a prospect for ministers who see few other ways out of the economic doldrums. Mr Patrick Jenkin has already drafted a circular to councils asking them to increase the supply of land for house building. Now it seems there is an official recipe for nibbling at the green belts around London and the other metropolitan areas, the contents of which - we hope for Mr Jenkin's sake - he

has communicated to the MPs for Chingford and Barnet and Surrey whose constituents will be most affected.

There is a case for revision of green belt boundaries: considerable tracts of the land are neither green (as used for agriculture or accessible open space) nor much of a worthwhile girdle. The fact of green belt designation has been too often used by the home counties as a mere blocking device in an effort to redirect developments elsewhere and keep up local property values. But shooting holes in the green curtains around London and the other city regions is justified only if there is some dramaturgy or (breathe the word softly) plan in the background. A conspectus of the entire south-east region might allow Mr Jenkin wisely to judge that development in Sevenoaks is justified for the better preservation of attractive land in Buckinghamshire. For that Mr Jenkin needs a plan and all he has is the congeries of county plans and the remnants of 1944.

Since the culling of the quangos in 1979-80 killed the last planning organization covering the south east, there is no single body to provide a regional view; the authority responsible for London's strategic planning, the Greater London Council, is shortly to die as well. Where does Mr Jenkin go, beyond his civil servants with their conflicting departmental responsibilities, for an assessment of the commercial effects of the M25's completion - when pressure on green belt land for retailing will become intense?

That there exists no current plan for London's physical future is worrying if it means competing demands on land will be settled ad hoc and with regard only to parochial circumstance. There is apparently no appreciation in Whitehall of the need for a wide review of town and country planning for the urban regions and the capital.

PREVENTING ANOTHER MASSACRE

The redeployment of Israeli forces in Lebanon is now clearly imminent. Work has begun on fortification of what is to be the new front line, along the Awali river, and logistics and support units are already being pulled back from the existing lines. In addition, Israeli forces have begun closing down the bases and barracks of the Lebanese Phalangie in the area south of the Awali.

The political implications of these moves can be variously assessed. The Lebanese government does not like them - officially (and no doubt sincerely) because it fears the new Israeli line will be more permanent than the old, but also because it has serious doubts about its own ability to enforce order. Let alone law, in the territory from which Israel is to withdraw, particularly the Chouf mountains.

In favour of the move, Israel herself and (more hesitantly) the United States are arguing that the withdrawal should not be seen as a final partition of Lebanon but as a step towards implementation of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement of May 17, under which all Israeli forces are to be withdrawn from Lebanon. President Reagan has even tried to convince himself that the sight of Israel "starting to move" will

generate greater pressure on Syria to do likewise. In fact, to judge by Mr McFarlane's reception in Damascus yesterday, the effect will if anything be the opposite.

The bitter truth is that events in Lebanon have reached a stalemate in which the country is likely to remain partitioned and violence, in most parts of it, is likely to continue. In addition to the various intra-Lebanese conflicts, there is already considerable armed resistance to Israeli occupation in the south, and it is likely that similar resistance to Syrian occupation will now develop in the north. Yesterday's explosion in Baalbek could perhaps be an early example of it. If so, the Syrians can be relied on to react with even greater brutality than the Israelis against the local population, which is already caught in the crossfire between rival Palestinian forces in the Bekaa, and between allies and opponents of Syria in the northern city of Tripoli.

All this bloodshed results from such an inextricable mixture of domestic and foreign forces that it is hard to say what degree of responsibility the international community bears for it (or which amounts to the same thing) what if anything the rest of the world can do to stop it. In the short term at least the best one can

hope for is to mitigate some of the worst effects and to prevent some of the worst outrages.

A classic case of a foreseeable and preventable outrage was last year's massacre at Sabra-Chatila, after the over-precipitate withdrawal of the multinational force which had supervised the evacuation of PLO forces from Beirut. President Reagan rightly recognized at the time that America's word was thereby dishonoured, since Mr Habib, through Lebanese intermediaries, had assured the PLO both that Israel would not occupy West Beirut and that Palestinian civilians would be protected.

Since then Phalangists and other right-wing Lebanese groups have continued to harass, evict and on occasion assassinate Palestinian civilians in southern Lebanon. The Israelis, with varying assiduity, have held this activity in check but there is a real danger that their withdrawal to the Awali will be followed by a new massacre, since some five to seven thousand Palestinians, mainly women and children, are still living in the area to the north. Unfortunately neither the will nor the ability of the Lebanese army to prevent this can be taken for granted. The multinational force must be ready to move.

HOME TRUTHS FOR GENERAL JARUZELSKI

The cosmetic lifting of martial law has done little to make the Jaruzelski regime more acceptable to the Polish people. Underground leaders of the banned trade union movement Solidarity have declared their intention of continuing the struggle for civil rights; they dismiss the repeal of martial law as an attempt to mislead the public and inveigle the West into lifting sanctions. A leaflet signed by Zbigniew Bujak and four other fugitive Solidarity leaders calls for a two-hour boycott of public transport in Polish cities on August 31 to mark the anniversary of the 1980 Gdansk agreement between Solidarity and the Government.

General Jaruzelski will doubtless take counter-measures - even if he can think of nothing better than giving party and government officials time off to ride on the buses - but the regime remains in the weak position of responding with repressive measures to the actions of the population and seems quite unable to offer positive leadership at times of crisis. The fate of the party commission appointed two years ago to examine the causes of political strife is highly instructive.

Headed by Professor Hieronim Kubiak, a man of relatively liberal views, the commission submitted a report blaming the recurrent crisis in Polish life on

bad government rather than subversion by "Western espionage agencies" as is claimed in the official media. Professor Kubiak was dismissed from his post as Party Secretary for Cultural Affairs and recently expressed doubt as to whether the report could ever be published in full by the party-controlled media. It condemns the centralized system of authority for initiating a "tendency to react with brute force to the protests of the working class", and reveals that, despite later claims to the contrary, General Jaruzelski did not oppose the use of troops to suppress the 1970 demonstrations.

Having examined the major crises of the past, the commission accused the central leadership of incompetence, lack of understanding and of paying no more than lip service to the institution of socialist democracy. Empty propaganda about achievements had irritated the population and "had a detrimental effect on the intellectually inadequate leadership, who chose to use manipulation rather than strategy as a way forward".

The report states that the bureaucracy became a self-generating clique with an intense aversion for any reforms that might lead to replacement or loss of privileges. Important posts were filled with party members selected by a process of personal connexions that paid little atten-

tion to competence or moral fibre. "The people who joined the party were without ideological commitment but had an ambition to climb the ladder of privilege." The chasm between rulers and ruled was deepened.

The suppression of the Kubiak report follows inevitably from the fact that its main criticisms are still relevant not only in Poland but also in the USSR and other communist states. A major point is that the absence of any mechanism for democratically changing top leadership leads to "autocratic practices" by which power remains firmly in the hands of the party leader. When top party and government posts are held simultaneously by one person "incompetence cumulates at twice the rate". It was the incorrect policy of party and government leaders, not external circumstances, which "turned difficulties into crisis in the past, and will cause clashes between people and regime in future years also".

The Kubiak report is only one of the many documents which make the latest issue of the British journal *Survey* indispensable reading for those who wish to understand the situation in Poland today. Not until materials such as these can be openly published and discussed in Warsaw can there be hope for any genuine reform of the economic and social structure.

Questions on tougher prison regime

From Mr Martin Wright
Sir, The Conservative Party conference may be tempted to echo demands for "tougher" prisons since hanging has been decisively rejected. Such demands should be resisted, not from misguided sympathy for criminals, but for reasons of justice and prudence.

The problem of dealing with high-security prisoners, however, will remain. Either the 200 to 300 of them must be dispersed among the 2,400 top security prison places, which imposes unnecessary (and therefore unfair) restrictions on the low-risk prisoners who fill the remaining places; or they must be concentrated in one or two small units where many would be far from their families, facilities would be limited, and if they fell foul of staff or other inmates, there would be nowhere to move them to, as the Advisory Council on the Penal System rightly points out.

The measure being introduced in Durham prison, incidentally, combines claustrophobic security and cramped conditions for both high and low-security women prisoners. If concentration prisons were introduced it should not be before the Prison Department had introduced better means of mediating minor disputes and adequate redress for many ones, including unrestricted access to lawyers, MPs, and independent doctors.

Secure, secret, punitive institutions are prone to abuse. Paradoxically, the longer the prison sentence, the better the physical and disciplinary conditions must be if prisoners are not to become like the time bomb which illustrates Peter Evans's article (August 2). Repressive measures degrade as who inflict them, provide ammunition for subversives, and provoke other prisoners into joining protests. Many of these problems would be reduced if, instead of trying to reduce punishments, we looked for ways of requiring offenders to make amends.

Yours sincerely
MARTIN WRIGHT,
107 Palace Road, SW2.

Brush with the law

From Mr John Hadfield
Sir, How often one hears people say: "Nowadays it isn't safe to walk the streets of London after dark". May I quote an example?

One of my relations, a quiet young man, on leave from a teaching assignment in the Sudan, met some former colleagues in North London one Friday, and spent a convivial evening with them. About midnight, he was walking alone towards his parents' home in Hampstead. He was aware that he had too much to drink, but was walking in a straight line, neither singing or shouting, nor breaking up the surrounding property. He had not spoken to anyone since he had left his friends.

A police car came alongside and he was asked to accompany the police to the station. He asked why. Whereupon the police threw him to the ground and handcuffed him, tightly and painfully behind his back (the wheels on his wrists were still visible four days later). Whilst in this position a policeman demanded that he admit he had been driving a car. This he denied, as he had not driven a car for two years.

He was then taken to the police station and charged with being drunk and disorderly. He admitted that he had had too much to drink, but protested that in no way had he been disorderly. Asked to read and sign a statement put before him he asked for his spectacles to be given back to him, as he couldn't read without them. The policeman, in charge said: "That's your attitude, is it?", held on to the spectacles, and pushed the young man into a cell for the night.

He appeared before the Bench on the following Monday morning.

Future of ILEA

From Mr L. J. Norcross
Sir, Ronald Butt's suggestion (feature, July 21) that the Government should consider the option of direct elections as a solution to the problem of what to do about the ILEA, following the abolition of the GLC, is one which might well command widespread support.

It would meet the wishes of many teachers, parents and others who would like to see the preservation of a unitary authority (and there are countless educational arguments for not devolving responsibility to the boroughs), while presenting a real opportunity for removing education from the arena of doctrinaire party political contention.

Modest proposals on work for all

From Professor J. E. Thomas
Sir, Peter Evans's report (August 2) of Mr Jonathan Uzall's dissertation of more than passing interest. In it we are reminded of the role of Mr Leó Abbe in the formulation of the recommendation of the Radzinowicz report of 1968 that category A prisoners should be dispersed.

I pointed out to the Cambridge Cropwood conference in 1976 that Mr Abbe had given us a vital clue, in his autobiography, to the mystery as to why the dispersal policy was implemented in the face of opposition from almost everyone, including governors, and the Prison Officers' Association. From the implementation of this policy, has come riot and brutality as well as gratuitous restriction on non-category A prisoners who are located in dispersal prisons.

In our book on the Hull prison riot of 1976, R. Pooley and I explored the relationship of this policy to the riot. We also discussed the relationship of Mr Abbe and the formulation of the policy.

Mr Abbe's account is at least frank. He was, he wrote, "totally prejudiced", and his embarking on a diversionary tactic was "cynically decided". Indeed, and this "prejudice", and a decision in advance of any inquiry which ignored the experience of staff and the wellbeing of prisoners, has left the "prison service" in a sorry state. The revelation of such cynicism in policymakers at least makes policymaking intelligible. It also illustrates again upon what weak foundations policy may rest.

Many will hope Peter Evans is right: that the dispersal policy is at least to be seriously challenged.

I am, your obedient servant,
J. E. THOMAS,
University of Nottingham,
Department of Adult Education,
14-21 Shakespeare Street,
Nottingham,
August 3.

When the only evidence offered was in written form, stating he had been suspected of being involved in a motoring incident, and as the police approached him he was seen to "threaten a passing motorist with clenched fist" (He was trying to thumb a lift). When being arrested he was alleged to have used "bad language" (He had merely expostulated rather vehemently).

On legal advice the young man pleaded "Guilty", because if he had contested the case it would have had to be adjourned and he was due to return to his job in Africa in a fortnight. He was fined £25.

Until this occurred I had read with scepticism the frequent reports of "police harassment". Now I am not so sure. Thank goodness Bertie Wooster and his festive fellow-members of the Drones Club are not living at this hour.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HADFIELD,
2 Quay Street,
Woodbridge, Suffolk.

From Captain E. J. Blackwood
Sir, In these days of much criticism of the police may I show the other side of the coin?

A short time ago my father-in-law died suddenly on holiday in Cornwall whilst we were also on holiday in the north of Scotland.

This resulted in at least three police forces having to make separate inquiries and visits, and throughout all of them displayed the utmost patience, sympathy and assistance which I should be glad to place on record.

Yours,
EDWARD BLACKWOOD,
Tarland,
1A Balmoral Road,
Aberdeen, Hampshire,
August 4.

could provide the means by which this consensus could be given expression. If required to vote on that one issue, I have little doubt that the electorate of inner London would (regardless of general party loyalty or affiliation) decisively reject politically extreme and doctrinaire policies.

An ILEA created by borough hominians (in effect, by nomination from party caucuses) is unlikely to be very different in composition from the existing authority, and would not be directly accountable to anyone. I am not alone in hoping that the Government will give the matter very serious consideration before issuing its White Paper.

Letters to the Editor

From Mr Ronald W. Davis
Sir, I was pleased to see the recent letters in your columns (Messrs Hodgkinson and Benson, July 28, and Mr Eden-Green, August 3) showing that these gentlemen understand the real nature of the phenomenon we call unemployment.

It is obviously clear to them, as it is to me, that a completely new attitude to the work contribution required of each of us has now to be developed. I am not sure how this can be done and it would be presumptuous of me to think that I could solve the problem alone.

However, one thing, I believe, is clear; we, as a society, can generate all the wealth we need, and more, with each of us working less and less as each day passes.

Equally clearly, we have not begun to produce a social system to take advantage of this state of affairs. The frequency of the use of the slogan, "putting the people back to work" shows the lack of appreciation of the situation, often by those who aspire to high office.

I submit that the proper philosophy must be that we create the wealth required in the most efficient way, using the least amount of all resources, including the time and effort of people. This has been so for many years, the principle task of engineers and of many scientists.

There is nothing holy about being employed for 35 or 40 hours each week and yet many influential people seem to think that only this level of application to work is acceptable and proper. Applying this argument, about 85% of the active population are used to produce all the wealth required by everyone. The other 15% is "doled" a pittance of that wealth while the 85% use their collective muscle to get an ever bigger share.

While those charged with managing our society, and those who aspire to do so, appear not to understand the situation, your previous correspondence all appreciate the problem and some offer solutions. To this end, and to attempt to publicise and identify the problem, the Chester and North Wales Chamber of Commerce are organising an open conference in the autumn on the subject of "A future strategy for employment". It is hoped to have ministerial participation, together with authoritative spokesmen from both "sides" of industry.

While solutions are not likely to be easily found, with all the attendant problems of property

Spirit of invention

From Mr Ian Howie
Sir, As always your third leader last Saturday (July 29) made interesting and entertaining reading, but I would like to take issue with your final paragraph on the score of apple varieties.

May I make the point that the West Country does not have a total monopoly of cider making and that traditionally the South-east of England has made cider from a blend of cooking and dessert apples.

Soon after the invasion in 1066 the monks at Battle Abbey were making cider on a commercial basis. In 1341 the Nonne Rolls recorded 80 parishes in Sussex paying cider tithes or taxes. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries saw a decline in cider making and in the late nineteenth century West Country production came back into prominence. It was not, however, until 1946 that a determined effort was made by two young amateur wine makers to revive Sussex as a serious producer of cider.

Using exclusively culinary and dessert apples from the South-east of England my company is now the fourth largest producer of cider in

applying aptitudes and abilities and defining responsibility, the problem will not be resolved unless a start is made. This we are modestly hoping to do.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. DAVIS,
Rosebank, Townfield Lane,
Mollington, Chester.

From Mr John Chaloner
Sir, It is alarming that Mr Alan Eden-Green (August 3) advances the principle of shorter working hours and thus paid jobs for all, in view of his important work for the Industry and Parliament Trust, a body that implicitly views both the political and practical sides of such matters.

The clarion call for solving widespread unemployment by "divvying out" the available work in this way has already been heard from the trade union movement and will probably be heard increasingly loudly in time ahead because it appears, on first sight, attractive and reasonable.

Closer examination shows it fails to answer fundamental questions. What output will be achieved in the 20 hours proposed - the Japanese car production level or the UK output? Anyone involved in management of trade or industry will know that at all levels it is next to impossible to work out how two herdsmen can split milking the same cows, or two accountants can divide their duties. The imagination begins to boggle as one moves into the arenas of police, hospitals, the press and education.

Would the country as a whole be prepared to accept 20-hour remuneration? That is the nub of the problem. In that we have all probably elevated our living standard expectations beyond our collective means. Beyond that lies the even more uncomfortable truth that, despite recent decades of equal-opportunity education, we have not enough skilled and talented people among whom we could divide the work of our frighteningly complex society in the manner proposed.

In China I saw 30 men and women hand-hoeing cabbage and said that in my country a tractor and weed spray would do the job in an hour. My hosts politely enquired: "And what would the 30 workers do then?"

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CHALONER,
Dusdland Farm,
Cross-in-Hand,
Heathfield, Sussex,
August 4.

England and the success of Merdown vintage ciders must be due great measure to the expert Bramley seedlings, Cox's, Vespers, Derbys, James Grieses and other apples grown in the South and developed from the experimental orchard at Teynham set in 1553 by Richard Harris, fruit to Henry VIII.

Yours faithfully,
IAN HOWIE, Chairman,
Merdown Wine plc,
Horam Manor,
Horam,
Nr Heathfield,
East Sussex.

From Mr N. J. Starling
Sir, There is no mystery in the fact that the English, despite inventing the steam locomotive, have never been great distillers of spirits. Since the potential of steam power was first realized (by a Scotman) from the observation of a boiling kettle, the association in the English mind has always been with the great national drink - tea.

Yours faithfully,
N. J. STARLING,
He Queen's College,
Oxford.

The jobbers' cut

From Mr Jonathan Mervis
Sir, Those who are worst hit by leaving the broker/jobber dual capacity intact are the multitude of investors in the large number of smaller companies quoted on the London Stock Exchange. There are currently about 1,300 companies, having a market value of under £10m.

As the number of jobbers dealing in any one of these shares is reduced to no more than three, they operate a cartel on prices (more difficult to achieve on the bigger, more active shares where there is strong institutional pressure). In most cases they no longer hold more than a nominal amount in value of these shares on their books, so avoiding the risks which constitute the *raison d'être* of their existence.

So the jobbers will continue to take their cut (which can be over five per cent of the value of a transaction) as members of their own closed shop, and to provide a service no longer relevant, and potentially harmful, to those very businesses it has become fashionable to encourage.

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN MERVIS,
J. P. Mervis & Co.,
2 John St, WCI1.

Intimations of mortality

From Mrs Victoria Wakefield
Sir, Your correspondent, Mr Latham (July 26) no doubt the glass of fashion thanks to his wife, should take heart.

On the increasingly infrequent occasions on which I anxiously ask my husband, "How do I look?" he has been heard to mutter, "Well, it depends what you are going as" as he returns to the financial pages of *The Times*.

Yours faithfully,
VICTORIA WAKEFIELD,
Brandan House,
Brandan,
Alresford,
Hampshire.

Without honour

From Mr M. B. Lacey
Sir, No Wykehamist and no New College man in the *Literae Humaniores* first-class honours list! Only two from Winchester and five from New College in the Greats honours list altogether, and of these two fewest.

One trusts that a close seismological watch is being kept on the tomb of William of Wykeham.

Yours faithfully,
M. B. LACEY,
102A Philbeach Gardens,
Earl's Court, S.W.5,
August 3.

Surprise slip

From Mr Martyn Goff
Sir, Your correspondent, E. J. Craddock (August 1), writes that I was persuaded by *The Bookseller* to slip them the complete list of titles submitted for the 1982 Booker McConnell Prize.

Slip them? What an extraordinary suggestion, Sir! My press department was as surprised as myself by the appearance of that list in the chairman of the Society of Moles (Arts Division) about it.

Yours faithfully,
MARTYN GOFF, Director,
National Book League,
Book House,
45 East Hill,
Wandsworth, SW18.

Relatively speaking

From Alec Bristow
Sir, Surely the word "whom" is now a pretentious archaism.

The ordinary person's reaction to it is expressed in the following reported telephone conversation:

"To whom am I speaking?"
"Sorry, wrong number. Nobody we know says whom."

Yours sincerely,
ALEC BRISTOW,
The Grange, Thwaite,
Nr Ely, Suffolk.

THE ARTS

Galleries: Michael Ratcliffe, in Vienna, reports on the flowering of exhibitions and entertainments to mark the tercentenary of the city besieged by the Turks

How devils became delights

It was almost as if the Viennese needed reminding. "Was ist der Turk?" demanded the Augustinian friar Abraham a Sancta Clara in the early 1680s, proceeding at once, as friars will, to provide the answer. The Turk was the very simulacrum of Antichrist, he was decadent fifth, ein verdammter Weltstrimer, the hound of hell unchained.

Before many months were up, the hound of hell had stormed through Hungary, taken the suburbs of Vienna and was mingling with every sign of success, the walls below the Hofburg itself. The royal family had bolted; the citizens were eating donkey and cat; nothing but the relief of Vienna from the north stood between the all-conquering Ottoman army and Louis XIV, conspicuously inactive but watchful on the far side of the Rhine. Europe, in the time-honoured phrase, held its breath.

Vienna is celebrating the tercentenary of the traumatic second Turkish siege with a series of exhibitions and entertainments between now and the end of October. Asia begins not at the Landstrasse this summer but a mile or so away on the Karlsplatz, where the front of the Künstlerhaus is smothered in the enormous and jubilant replica of a Turkish campaign tent, and a large exhibition, *The Turks Before Vienna: Europe and the Decision on the Danube 1683*, flows across the road into the austere Historical Museum of Vienna, whose show it actually is.

Boots, sabres and banners, rifles, lanterns, tobacco pipes, travelling texts of the Koran, carpets, saddles, turbans and drums all left behind in the Turkish rout - has returned to Vienna from all over Europe, and been added to maps, letters, diaries and paintings from the rich collections and beyond. By far the most frightening objects on display belong not to the terrible Turk but to the uniforms of John Sobieski's Polish Hussars, loaned from the National Museum in Cracow; great feathered wings grow out of their backs like angels of death. In the simulated battle, and sole concession to bloodthirstiness, at the heart of the show, the Turks are culturally clobbered into the ground, like the Old Believers in Muscovy, by the brutal and triumphant imperative of baroque brass. Elsewhere, all is sobriety and circumspection.

Had Vienna fallen, perhaps The Most Christian King in Versailles would have delivered the decisive blow to Islam somewhere in Germany, with modest assistance from us; or perhaps he would have cooked up a deal with the Sultan beside which the



Turkish banner's shop, from Austria and the Ottomans

carve-up of "Influence" at Yalta and Potsdam in our own time would have looked innocent indeed. Louis is represented in the Künstlerhaus by a boyish but resonant signature of the treaty concluding the Thirty Years War, and by a suitably mean portrait from the French national collections: the right arm is languidly extended in that conventional gesture of the time which becomes so familiar as you walk round this show.

Painters had a hard time of it honouring the great day with the human material to hand. None of them attempted to make Sobieski or the Emperor Leopold I look other than they were: the humpen Sobieski, whose intervention was decisive, more like a steward than a king; Leopold, whose depressing face follows you round from room to room, like a dog who knows its day will never come, as the flippant quintessence of Habsburg inbreeding who would rather dress up and write opens than repel the Turk. (Two of his pieces - *Il lupo dell'universo* and *Il diluvio* - were given at the University Church in Vienna last month). In fact, the dog's day did

come: Leopold used with some brilliance the victory he had done so little to achieve, but he never strode past pumpled jades of Asia into the Grand Vizier's tent in the manner depicted here.

He was still prudently way upstream when Poles, Lorrainers and Bavarians came bloodily down through the vineyards of the Wienerwald in the nick of time. After fierce fighting, the overpowered Turks fled - leaving behind them, according to Viennese lore, the coffee-house, the croissant, the horse-chestnut, the filac, the Turkish bath and the military band, all marvellous embellishments of Austrian life to this day.

These benefits did not all arrive overnight, of course, but there has always been an ambivalence to Austria's relations with the mortal enemy in the East which has tempered her required militancy with quizzical delight. Within twenty years of the siege, a Turkish delegation to Vienna were charmingly pictured playing games outside their lodgings in the city; in the 1740s a Turkish ball was held in the Winter Riding School and Maria Theresa was painted in Turkish dress. *Alla turca*, based on the firm threat of the Janissaries' hand, was a popular musical mode for more than half a century and "the magnanimous Turk" a stock figure of Rococo and early Romantic drama; fewer than a hundred years separate the hound of hell unchained from Mozart's Pasha Selim. *The Turks before Vienna* follows the popular "memory of 1683" through these and other themes as far as the Jugendstil version of Therese Ottomani: Alfred Roller's designs for *Der Rosenkavalier* in 1910.

We are a long way from 1683. Or are we? Like all large historical exhibitions this one is subtly coloured by the context of today. We live in ecumenical times and expectations of détente. The Austrians, like the Swedes, strive for a creative non-alignment between the political systems which have replaced the seventeenth-century confrontation of Christianity and Islam, and this exhibition reflects these claims to cosmopolitanism with painstaking fairness.

Not only does it stress the military and diplomatic contributions of the Poles and Vatican respectively to the relief of Vienna, it expands on the splendours of Ottoman civilization that would have been less than apparent to the towns and villages of Hungary and Lower Austria in 1683. To this end, a selection of Turkish textiles have been loaned by the



Girls making music, from *The Turks Before Vienna*

Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, which are among the loveliest things to be seen in Vienna this summer, but the approach pulls the show in too many directions at once, particularly where the iconography of the main event is limited, as here. One representation of the breakthrough on the Kahlenberg, after all, is much like another.

More successful, because smaller and more single-minded, is *Austria and the Ottomans* at the National Library, which takes the theme of ambivalence and intelligent curiosity and sticks to it. Through nearly four hundred books, documents, letters and prints, this exhibition follows the history of a fascination from the fall of Constantinople in 1451 to the

wartime alliance of 1915: magnificent calligraphy, journals of men in the field, scenes of Turkish life.

"On trouve encore" wrote a privy councillor from Lorraine in his diary of the campaign, "des janissaires que les turcs va avaient laissé à la garde de 3 mil sacs de biscuits. On prit les janissaires et on distribua les biscuits à l'armée." And not before time, he added. One small incident in a very rough war, straightforwardly set down and read beneath the very summit of the Viennese Baroque which, but for the events of 1683, would never have flowered at all. Fischer von Erlach's incomparable library brings the whole year to life. Three thousand sacks of biscuits and *Austria Triumphant!*

PUBLISHING

Law against justice

It was widely noticed the other day that Frederick Warne, Bedford Square publishers of Peter Rabbit and the other animals in Beatrix Potter's delicious menagerie, had been sold to S. Pearson & Son, owners of the *Financial Times* as well as Penguin Books.

What was less commented upon was that, on the same day, Messrs Warne made an unqualified apology in court for publishing a libel of the 92-year-old Lieutenant-General Sir John Evedes. They also paid his expenses and are to make an appropriate contribution to a charity of the General's choosing. Messrs Warne had, in *Our Enemies the French* by the military historian Anthony Mockler, published a book which questioned General Evedes' judgment and ability in 1941 when he was a divisional commander during the dispute between Britain and the Vichy French in Syria. Mr Mockler also referred to him as "Mad Jack", and made other uncharitable comments.

Mr Mockler is a fairly swashbuckling character and he may or may not have checked whether General Evedes was still alive. Had he not been, no libel would have been perpetrated because the dead cannot be libelled. I would not want for a second to suggest that Mr Mockler and Messrs Warne, because someone has had the misfortune of dying may make legal sense but none in terms of commonsense, letters, objectivity and freedom of expression.

Had Mr Mockler's book been published after General Evedes' death, his family and friends clearly would have been upset by the untrue things said about him but, paradoxically, because they could in law do nothing about it, Mr Mockler's assessment would have been but one in the common pool of views about General Evedes. Another author could have refuted Mr Mockler with appropriate evidence and argument, both in the public prints and in a book. It is becoming easier all the

time for those who believe themselves, for whatever reason, to be depicted unfairly in books, or who would simply like to have a go, to reach for a writ and take action; and the libel laws being in the condition they are, for them to have a sporting chance of winning, and having a book withdrawn from circulation. If Mr Mockler, as a fairly well-known historian, is as legally he is, entitled to publish his views about someone dependent upon the accident of whether that person is alive or dead, the idea of free expression is surely brought into question.

Publishers at present are in a dilemma about libel, both because sending manuscripts to be read by experienced libel lawyers is increasingly expensive and because lawyers are being more tentative in advising. Novels are not even immune. One going the rounds of publishers is written by a respected and successful author who until recent divorce, was married to a figure in the public eye. The novel is about a divorce. The former husband declines to say whether, when the book is published, he will sue for libel, and publishers decline to sign it up without his assurance that he will not sue. It has been put to him that the figure he may (or may not) choose to identify with is so disreputable that it would serve him extremely ill to say "I believe that character is based on me, and I should like to know whether the law agrees".

Meanwhile, Faber & Faber here, and one or two publishers in New York, have extended their insurance policies to embrace any claims made against authors of the books they publish as, traditionally, authors have no money when damages are awarded against them.

The libel laws should be amended so that, for instance, Mr Mockler would not be in good faith, as a responsible writer believing what he wrote to be true, that should be taken substantially into account. And people should not believe, a scrupulous novelist is impugning their public or private reputations. Novelists may not be the souls of discretion, and fiction is written for various reasons, but not simply to bring into disrepute former husbands, friends or even acquaintances.

E. J. Craddock

Promenade Concerts

Hippolyte et Aricie

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Rameau's glorious, long-prepared first opera arrived at the Proms on Saturday from Aix, where it was seen by Hilary Finch for this page. The chorus, orchestra and conductor remained the same, and so did many of the principals, but of course we were without production by Pier-Luigi Pizzi and instead into the dread territory of the "semi-staged" performance. With singers in evening dress gesturing vaguely, the effect was of a game of charades entered upon without much zest. It was best to keep one's eyes on the libretto, generously provided with the programme, and let the music tell its own story.

This is did. The problems of the Rameau style are enormous, involving, besides all the period conventions, a quite special fusion of luxurious sophistication with an almost naive directness. These are characters who belong in a highly formal world, bounded by rules that had lasted for three generations in French opera, and moved by the same emotions of noble self-sacrifice, love, jealousy and distress that had become ever more refined in their expression; and yet Rameau makes them speak afresh, with luminous candour. It is a fragile combination, requiring from

the singers both polished ornaments and a palpable vulnerability.

John Aler and Rachel Yalor as the title couple achieved this excellently. So, too, did Suzanne Flowers in the terrible prettiness of Diana's music, the goddess careless of human beings in her pursuit of sport and amour propre. Jennifer Smith, who had been Diana in Aix, moved to the centre of the action as Phaedra, and brought to the role a stylishly cool yet penetrating characterization matched by beautifully poised singing. She discovered the emptiness of spirit in Rameau's Phaedra and also, in her marvellous, quick-moving scene with Hippolyte, the nervousness. There was also a new Theseus in Ulrik Cold, a towering figure who could not save the lame second act but became splendid later in the opera, allowing a natural voice to sound through the embellishments of the vocal music.

Splendid support came from others, including Jules Bastin as three paternal divinities and Jean-Claude Crisde displaying a light light tenor in various small parts. The Monteverdi Choir fielded a small, lively and exact team, and the English Baroque Soloists, under John Eliot Gardiner, showed they know every yearning sigh in the score, every tripping dance step.

Paul Griffiths

BBCSO/Davies

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Before Friday night the American conductor Dennis Russell Davies had not appeared in front of an English audience. It was a bold and admirable decision for him to conduct a work by another musician who deserves more attention here than he gets, Hans Werner Henze.

His *Arioso*, written in 1963, is a deeply felt personal lament for a broken love affair, using lines by Tasso. It is extravagant, but only through its boldness in exposing an emotion that most of us have to endure in one form or another at some time.

In the composer's words, it is symphonic in nature, although the three sung movements that frame the two purely instrumental interludes are surely too intimate to encompass the scale such terminology implies. Rather, these are fragmented songs, with a soprano and a solo violinist depicting respectively the couple in fragments of melody. The mood ranges from the desolation of the opening "Qual rigida o qual pinto", whose slowly descending and overlapping scales create an atmosphere of primal force, to the anger which

precedes the final yearning for death.

Isobel Buchanan sang with an aptly darkish voice, although there could have been more rapture and, in places, more accuracy in her reading. Ralph Holmes, the violinist, gave his part with an appropriate capriciousness, here tender, there wilful, while Mr Davies and the BBC Symphony Orchestra were meticulous and sensitive to the gloriously wrought textures.

Earlier, we had been given, in Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, a fair indication of Mr Davies' extraordinary ability. There, he chose spacious tempos and kept every detail in immaculate perspective, never allowing a tune to blossom too rapidly and never losing the effect of a wind chord or string tremolando through understatement, exaggeration or carelessness.

Such attention to detail equally benefited Stravinsky's *Rite of Spring*. Far from depicting an uncontrolled brutality, which it sometimes seems to do, the work was heard as a picture of a highly stylized ceremony. And how refreshing to hear all the violins semaphores to the host of other, usually submerged, details.

Stephen Pettitt

John, Paul, George, Ringo... and Bert

Young Vic

Up to now the repertoire of sure-fire touring-pockets-musical-for-kids revivals has consisted mainly of *Joseph*, *Godspell*, and *Joseph*. But Willy Russell's Beagle musical of 1974 now shows that it was overdue for revival and should have been there all the time. Its irony and bitterness ensure that it is not performance-proof, but David Toguri's production, however technically polished and fast, has not left its brains at the stage door.

It would be better from a stronger ending than the present one, which leaves Bert in a passive role, barking back to the great days of the group he cheered and refusing to recognize what music has become. But the show's central idea is indestructible and would work even for a Marianne audience not knowing one end of a guitar from the other.

Talent working itself up from nothing, achieving success which can barely be comprehended, finding itself at the mercy of the publicity that depends on that and watching everything senselessly crumbling away: that will go on happening in the rest of the new groups, and it hardly needs the sight of a "plastic man" taking their place to make an audience feel the waste.

The four lads themselves are scarcely look-alikes, but they

Theatre

Fascinating ambiguity of tinsel and real sterling



Peter Capaldi (John) left, Martin Stone (Ringo), David Marrick (Paul), Wayne Jackson (George) and company

play and talk together as if they had known each other all their lives. Maybe that is what comes of having a choreographer as director.

Paul (David Marrick) is stocky and Ringo (Martin Stone) is a resolute ferret with feckle sideburns, but they trace a strong, straight line from the hungry beginnings through hysteria at Epstein's first contract to mobbing crowds at American airports and final disintegration on a film set, as John (Peter Capaldi) and Yoko

smuggle under a quilt and Ringo mouths his lines while improbably clutching Yoko's skull. One of the destructive impacts of success, clearly, has had centrifugal force and exposed the individuals frustrated in any group forced into a common identity and identical suits put on like straitjackets.

Vicky Silva stars from the piano stage left, accompanying herself as she soars gloriously through Beatles songs often chosen as an ironic comment on their downward

path. (How many Russell numbers were there in the original? Only one is left.)

Bert (Ben Stevens) is an anchor-man carrying little irony, he provides the framework as a Liverpool boy who knows them so well that when Wings are billed in a present-day theatre (well, assuming John is still here) he queues in the certainty that the group is back together. Instead, there is no concert and the punk boy (John Segal), whom he takes through

the whole flashback story, goes to see *Eff Off*, the latest rave, without him.

Voytek's set, flashing new corrugated iron on both the Young Vic's acting levels with a 30-degree tilted silver disc down front for the biggest on-stage triumphs and offstage dramas, really enjoys the space and preserves the ambiguity between tinsel and imperishable sterling.

Anthony Masters

Dance

focus to draw them back into the group.

Three good dancers borrowed from Ballet Rambert, Catherine Price, Ricky Maas and Hugh Craig, carry the main choreographic weight, while two other men, Stephen Goff and Gregory Nash, add a kind of ground bass and Gabby Agis imposes a keen individual style that complements Clark's own.

In Part II, also an ensemble work, part of Bartok's Music for Strings, Percussion and Celesta provides an atmospheric break from the pop or electronic music used elsewhere, and the mood of the dances changes to match its threatening manner. Clark moves into a more prominent role as the victim of nightmare incidents.

After the interval, the stage is left entirely to Clark, a tough-looking young man in boots whom I imagine to be his video collaborator. Certain - Wyn Evans, and three television sets on wheeled trolleys, complete with video machines. The idea of showing fragmented sections of one dance, from different

angles and out of synch, has possibilities, but with small screens in a large room it does not work. From the third row, I could just about follow it: what about those in the tenth row? Adding a live dancer dimly glimpsed in the darkness behind compounded the problem.

For Part IV, television (the evening's programme, plus shots of some flowers burning - there's a video, nasty for you) provided only a decor, while Clark performed a long, individual and fascinating solo, wearing a costume at first sexually ambivalent and finally specifically feminine when he changed into a turt and wispy white rags. A packed house seemed nonplussed, but applauded the dancing.

John Percival

Scheherazade

Festival Hall

With full houses all week for

their Fokine triple bill, Festival Ballet are probably not too worried about their notices, but I think their revival of *Scheherazade* would have been more favourably reviewed all round if they had put out the second cast on the first night. Lucia Truglia and Ben van Cauwenbergh brought the old work to life in a way the opening cast had been unable to do.

Truglia was one of two Italian dancers I saw as Zobeide, the other being Renata Calderini, who made her debut on Saturday afternoon. Those two could hardly be more unlike in their interpretations, but they share a wholehearted quality and they are afraid to let the audience see that the baller is about sexual desire.

Truglia makes the point in the opening passage by the way she fondles the ankle of the Shah, at whose feet she is lying. Once her master is away and her favourite slave out of his cell, she knows how to give the corny old routines the shock

value that first made the ballet's reputation back in 1910.

Whereas Truglia plays Zobeide as a hot-blooded woman, Calderini makes her a little girl. That is not what the choreographer intended, but it does make sense: explaining the Shah's patronising fondness, her quick pique at the slightest neglect and the amazed delight with which she gazes at the Golden Slave just like a new toy.

Maurizio Bellezza, as her enthusiastic plaything, danced eagerly but began to lose stamina towards the end, and he does the eccentric steps better than the classical ones. Van Cauwenbergh has become a powerful, robust dancer who complemented Truglia's performance effectively. Michael Pink brought an alert authority to Shah Sharyar, and the matinee trio of Odaliques actually managed to make their comic dance look convincing as harlem entertainment.

John Percival

Television

Grimly authentic

Time was when the Mersey bid fair to become our own Swanee River. Along its banks the quaintly underprivileged gruffly survived with lugubrious humour, very resistance and a patois recognizably English but delightfully idiosyncratic. They even evolved their own music. For a time, after their discovery in the Sixties, they were lovable.

Conventional wisdom (ie television) has now relocated Merseyside on the Styr, in one of the less suburban circles of hell. The first episode of *One Summer* (Channel 4) plunged us into a cruel, bleak *The Blackboard Jungle* and *West Side Story*, where apathetic passers-by refuse aid to the mugged, juvenile gangs brandish knives and hot curries over disputed territory, and even the most sympathetic teachers are robbed by schoolboys whose smooth organization and impeccable teamwork mark them out as future candidates for the Queen's Award to Industry.

Billy is streetwise, contemptuous of school though dissatisfied with the aimless braggadocio of the gang ethos, adept at pliffing ciggies, holding up the habits of the local and scrambling out of the classroom window and over the wall when he decides he has had enough of school for one day. But home is depicted with a vehemence that initially teters dangerously near Monty Python send-up. Bingo-obsessed Mum emerges from near-catastrophic trance to revile the family; Billy and sister exchange sibling badinage; unheeded television competes inexorably with baby's screams. An urban equivalent of *Cold Comfort Farm* would be like this.

But the producer, Keith Richardson, has an eye for the desperate toughness of rundown urban life grinding to a halt, as we know from *Harry's Game* and the director, Gordon Fleming, coaxes awesomely convincing performances from both the humans and the landscape of Liverpool itself. Grubby, dusty, stale, this is a sea of vandalized estates and demolition sites where bored and hopeless youth spoils for a fight or resorts to violence for sheer self-preservation.

Dave Morrissey's Billy, tactfully conveying the first stirrings of bovine sensitivity and inarticulate yearnings for something better, leads a frighteningly authentic cast. His flight to Wales in search of an idyllic memory will be hard put to it in the next four episodes, to live up to the grim promise of this powerful semi-documentary opening.

Martin Hoyle

1,186,000	Securifund	133	2.5	1.9
19.9m	S W Resources	74	2.8	3.5

* Ex dividend. * Ex all. * Forecast dividend. * Corrected price. * Interim payment passed. * Price at suspension. * Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. * Bid for company. * Pre-merger figures. * Forecast earnings. * Ex capital distribution. * Ex rights. * Ex strip of share split. * Tax free. * Price adjusted for late dealings. No significant data.

Commercial Union and General Accident said the insurance company reporting season on Wednesday when both report half-year figures.

Thursday. Shell Oil has already reported a net income of \$390m (\$263m) for the second quarter, which net of minorities is worth about £60m to the

they did in the first three months, from beneficial currency movements. This would mean net income of about £1,003m, against £794m last

A fire at a plant reduced planned gas deliveries to Japan during the second quarter and results could be affected by the company taking insurance re-

May, the chairman said that the group would match the £3.8m profits that were reported in the same period last year, after losses from British Aluminium

Brokers expect second quarter net profits to be a higher than the £508m reported for the first quarter despite the fact that they will not have benefited as

ECONOMIC VIEW

Optimism on M3 figure

Financial upheavals seem to occur in the summer when the people who habitually deal with them are on holiday, and this

General Accident, which made profits of £8.9m in the first quarter, is expected to produce between £2.9m and £3.9m in the second quarter. The dollar is rampaging through the foreign exchange markets, notwithstanding massive intervention by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which has been running down its gold and foreign currency reserves to support the dollar. Exceptionally bad figures for June caused a virtual gils strike and precipitated the Chancellor's resignation. The pound is trading at a low of 1.54 to the dollar, which is well below the level of 1.93 in 1976, when it was pegged to the dollar. The pound is trading at a low of 1.54 to the dollar, which is well below the level of 1.93 in 1976, when it was pegged to the dollar. The pound is trading at a low of 1.54 to the dollar, which is well below the level of 1.93 in 1976, when it was pegged to the dollar.

£33m for the half year, against £26.2m in the same period last year. It has been hit in Britain by heavy car insurance claims, a five central bank intervention, threatening interest rates and halting economic recovery in Britain and the rest of Europe.

The British monetary authorities have braced themselves as they have done in the past, by letting the exchange rate take its course. The pound's fall to 1.50 against the dollar will look significantly better.

Sterling M3, the main money measure, is expected to rise by 1.5% in the year ending June 1992. The Bank of England's target for the rate of increase is 1.5%.

Other figures out this week include: final June retail sales and credit business, and July manufacturing orders.

BOC is expected to report a profit of £1.5m on sales of £5.5m. The bank's earnings are expected to be £1.5m, against £1.8m are forecast.

and this should be reflected increasingly in profits this year. In the oil sector, Royal Dutch/Shell and Ultramar

report second quarter figures on whether this happens may ment borrowing is predicted to (Friday).

10-11-1950

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5,339,000	Trust Secs	48	-1	2.5	59 13.5
4,578,000	Dn Did	43	-1		
4,502,000	Wrb J	17 1/2	-1/2	0 7	42 83.3

RUBBER

31.9m	Barlow Hidge	88		3 7	8.1
19.1m	Castlefield	638	+6	28.0	3.1
274.9m	Cons Plant	50 1/2	+5	3 0	3 1/2
888,000	Dinnakande	113	+3	4.3	3 8

293 Tm	Hightide & Low	97	+1	d.2	6.4
1,575,000	Hungkong	175			
12 Om	Najadite	78		4.3	5.5
TEA					
14 Sm	Camellia Inc	578		10.0	1.7

12.2m	McLeod Russel	304	+37	40.7	3.5
5,013,000	Do 8.4% Cnr P120		+9	12.0	10.0
1,049,000	Moran	300	+5		
18.0m	Rowe Evans Ltd	62	+8	1.1	1.5 35.8
1,040,000	Surrey Valley	130		3.7	4.4

MISCELLANEOUS

1,378,000	Essex Wtr 3 3/4	2351	-1	500	13 0
94.9m	Gr Nthn Tele	256	-1	150	27 25 4
1,486,000	Millford Ducks	47		0 1	0 1
1,685,000	Newsp Inc	81		10 0	12 1
—	Sunderland Wtr	1382	4 1/2	500	13 0

UNLISTED SECURITIES			
12.2m	Air Call	318	8.0 25 15.1
8,235,000	Berkeley Exp	03	-7
11.9m	Cornell Bldgs	206	+13
1,020,000	Emphatic		

1,679,000	Electric Ore	93	+3		
3,759,000	Gold in Warren	72		2.0b	2.8 10.4
10.1m	Good Relations	200	+5	3.3	1.7 40.9
8,678,000	Merrydown Wine	355	-10	1.1	2.0 14.9
5,325,000	Metal Sulfate	133		8.6	6.4 12.6
58.6m	Micro Focus	570	-10		.b
5,292,000	Microlease	153	-2	2.9b	1.9

3,980,000	Miles 33	190	-1	2.9	1.5	29.3
13.3m	New Court Nat	40	-1	1.7	4.3	16.2
12.2m	Owners Award	23	4	0.7	3.1	10.4
510,800	Parkfield Pndry	17				
14.7m	Resource Tech	164				27.3
7,146,000	Securiguard	133		2.5	1.9	28.7

• Ex dividend. • Ex all. • Forecast dividend. • Corrected price. • Interim payment passed. • Price at suspension. • Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. • Bid for company. • Pre-merger figures. • Forecast earnings. • Ex capital distribution. • Ex rights. • Ex spin-off share split.

Tax free y Price adjusted for late dealings.
significant data

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: the control group (C) and the experimental group (E). The control group (C) was divided into two subgroups: the control group (C) and the control group (C). The experimental group (E) was divided into two subgroups: the experimental group (E) and the experimental group (E).

Investment and Finance

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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 723.0
FT 100 79.03
FT All Share 450.87
Barrington 20,026
Datastream USM Leaders
Index 57.57
New York Dow Jones
Average 1163.29
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones
Index 8,948.66
Hong Kong Hang Seng
Index 1,028.25
Amsterdam 148.1
Sydney AO Index 688.8
Frankfurt Commerzbank
Index 964.20
Brussels General Index
132.04
Paris CAC Index 131.4
Zurich SBA General 294.8

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Sterling \$1.4855
Index 84.3
DM 3.9875
FF 12.00
Yen 362.50
Dollar Index 129.0
DM 2.8810

NEW YORK
Sterling \$1.4870
INTERNATIONAL
ECU 0.571595
SDR 0.706664

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Anglo-Morice Holdings, Edinburgh Securities, Grosvenor Group, Manchester Ship Canal, Telford Group.

Finals: Alfa Investment Trust, Euston Centre Properties, Murray Caledonian Investment Trust, Osprey Assets, Stock Conversion and Investment Trust.

TOMORROW - Interim: AARONSON, Adams and Gibson, Bainsworth, Eves, Commercial Union Assurance, Elemen Lines, Fleming Mercantile, Heywood Williams Group W Jackson, Ocean Transport and Trading, Ransom Incorporated, Raffles, and Smith and Nephew.

Finals: Crouch Group, Reardon Smith Line, United Packaging.

WEDNESDAY - Assurance, Foreign and Colonial Investment Trust, FSA, Brothers, Securicor, Security Services International, Finesse Cooper Industries, English Association Group, Ewart New Northern, General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance, Parkfield Foundations, Property Security Investment Trust.

THURSDAY - Interim: BOC (Quarterly), IF and JH Brakke, Davies and Metcalfe, East Lancashire Paper Group, F and C Enterprise Trust, Lay's Foundations and Engineering, Plessey (Quarterly), Raffles (Great Bridge), Royal Dutch Petroleum, Shell Transport and Trading, J1 Group, Ultramar, Williams Holdings.

Finals: London and Garmore Investment Trust, Star Computer Group.

FRIDAY - Interim: Alliance Trust, Aut and Wiborg, Prestige Group.

Finals: Owen and Robinson.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

TODAY - Shengwen Group, Great Eastern Hotel, Bishopsgate, EC2 (10.00); Leo Group, Glaziers' Hall, 9 Montague Close, SE1 (12.15).

TOMORROW - Charter Consolidated, London Suite, London International Press Centre, 78 Shoe Lane, EC4 (noon).

WEDNESDAY - Tar, Products, Grovenor House Hotel, Park Lane, W1 (noon); Brown & Tessa, Kingsway West, Dundee (noon); Chubb & Son, Hexton Park Hotel, Knightsbridge, SW1 (noon); Comfort Hotels International, Rainbow Suite, 99 Kensington High Street, (entrance Derby Street) W8 (10.30); Fethrow Holdings, Pensnett Estate, Kingswinford, Walsall, B79 (noon); Synmonds Engineering, Room 100, Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, EC2 (11.30).

FRIDAY - Memory Computer, Berkeley Court Hotel, Lansdowne Road, Dublin 4 (11.00).

Japan wants cheaper coal

Japanese steel companies are to ask for significant reductions in the price of Australian and Canadian coking coal to be shipped under long-term contracts.

The aim will be to bring long-term prices more in line with price cuts won in this year's round of annual price negotiations when Australian shippers accepted cuts of about 20 per cent.

The Japanese are concerned over the wide gap between long-term contract prices, established while the market was near a peak, and the present market price for coal.

Turkey's economy is likely to grow at only 2.9 per cent this year compared with 4.8 per cent which had been planned, according to the State Statistics Institute which estimates that inflation will be 30 per cent instead of the 20 per cent target. The trade deficit for the first five months of this year was \$1,500m (£1.013m).

BRAZIL's inflation rate last month rose to 12.3 per cent from 12.3 per cent in June and 6.1 per cent in July last year.

Gatwick rail link is favourite for privatization experiment

Lawson may let state industry raise private cash for special projects

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Treasury has reluctantly agreed after years of study and argument to consider an experiment in private fund-raising by the nationalized industries. The move could mark a shift away from the Government's rigid privatization programme.

Under pressure from employers and the trade unions, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, has agreed that a volunteer from the ranks of the state corporations could be allowed to raise private capital for a specific project.

Top of the list is likely to be the British Rail plan to launch a bond to finance the upgrading of the Victoria to Gatwick rail link, which could involve several millions of pounds of investment. Sir Peter Parker, BR chairman, and Sir Adam Thomson, chairman of the Gatwick-based British Caledonian airline, are both in favour of a "dedicated" privatized, rapid rail service.

The airport's expansion and its growing popularity among travellers, could make the rail

link highly profitable. It is argued, as well as provide some private finance for the upgrading of BR stations on the route and for improved rolling stock.

Other possibilities are combined heat and power schemes to be financed jointly by electricity boards, local councils and private capital, and new road schemes financed privately with the capital repaid by the state and raised from tolls or royalties from users.

Discussions between the Government and state industries over the raising of private finance have been overshadowed by the strong commitment of Mrs Thatcher's Administration to full privatization of the nationalized sector: ministers have been keen not to be deflected from this goal by talk of joint financing deals.

However, Mr Lawson came under strong pressure at last week's meeting of the National Economic Development Council, which he chairs, to acknowledge that having-off to the private sector may take many years in the case of some industries: in the meantime reliance on public funds could be reduced by raising funds on the private market.

The controversy over nationalized industries' access to private finance goes back at least to the autumn of 1981 when a working party was set up to investigate the issue. It included representatives of the CBI, TUC and the Nationalized Industries Chairmen's Group (NICG) and was chaired by Sir William Rytie, then a permanent secretary at the Treasury and now permanent secretary at the Overseas Development Administration of the Foreign Office.

The working party's report said that funds raised in the private sector could be additional to money provided from the National Loans Fund and need not affect the public sector borrowing requirement because Government guarantees on borrowings could be eliminated.

Another criterion was that state industries should increase efficiency to pay for the extra interest they would incur on private money.

A progress report presented to last week's NEDC meeting by the Treasury and the NICG said that, despite a considerable amount of work, no private finance had been introduced into nationalized industries or other public sector investment.

£3,000m gas sell-off proposed

The Government is considering plans to raise £3,000m from the sale of shares in the British Gas Corporation. The move to sell a 51 per cent stake in the company by floating shares on the stock market would constitute the second largest privatization measure by the Government after the proposed sale of British Telecom.

Mr Peter Walker, the new Energy Secretary, and his fellow

ministers at the Department of Energy, have made a review of the privatization plans a priority since taking office. They are expected to present a range of options to the Cabinet in the autumn, including possible privatization of some of the electricity industry and perhaps even some mining operations.

Discussions over the sale of some parts of the gas corporation, including the gas show-

rooms and various on-shore and off-shore oilfields, have already reached an advanced stage.

But the Government has yet to decide whether to float a new public company to privatize the oil assets or sell them by auction. A decision on selling the gas showrooms separately has also been delayed by fears that consumer safety may be put at risk by a hurried sale of assets.

P&O chairmanship statement due today

By Andrew Cornwell

Lord Incheape, chairman of P & O, has promised to make a statement to shareholders today on the future of the company.

The move comes after growing speculation that he is about to be replaced as chairman by Mr Jeffrey Sterling, recently appointed as deputy chairman.

A decision to hand the chairmanship of P & O to Mr Sterling has been widely anticipated since Trafalgar House launched its £300m takeover for the P & O shipping and property group.

The appointment of Mr Sterling would heighten speculation that P & O is preparing to merge with Town & City Properties, the property group which he also chairs.

Mr Nigel Brookes, chairman of Trafalgar House, has previously indicated that he would not go ahead with the takeover bid if P & O were to merge with Town & City.

The Trafalgar House bid has already been delayed by the decision to refer the proposed takeover of P & O for investigation by the Monopolies Commission.

But the emergence of Mr Sterling as a candidate for the chairmanship of P & O is seen as a potentially greater threat to the takeover attempt.



Incheape: expected to step down

Arms group seeks to raise £43m

By Our Financial Staff

International Signal & Control Group, the US-based electronics weapons company which won a London stock market quotation last year, launches a big fund-raising exercise today.

The group hopes to raise £43m from an offer for sale by tender of 34.6 million new shares at a minimum tender price of 12.5p. At the same time, existing shareholders will be given one free share for each share already owned.

The funds will be used to pay for the acquisition of Marquardt, a California-based arms contractor which provides steering equipment for US military aircraft.

The offer for sale is the group's second big effort to raise funds since it gained a London listing. When it came to the market last year, it raised £30m, also by an offer for sale.

International Signal came to London rather than New York for its share quote because the American disclosure requirements would demand the release of the names of its customers.

N Sea oil price should hold

By Our Financial Staff

The price of North Sea oil is expected to remain steady until the late autumn despite spot market contracts which are being negotiated at up to \$1.30 above present contract levels.

Activity in the spot markets, where excess oil supplies are disposed and shortfalls in deliveries made up, has been increased by fears of production losses from the BP Forties field where accidental damage has closed one of the four production platforms.

Last week's price rise by the Soviet Union was 50 cents a barrel, less than expected and has confirmed industry speculation that a recent rise in heavy crude prices in particular cannot be sustained.

The British National Oil Corporation, the trading arm of the Government's North Sea oil interests, normally negotiates prices on a quarterly basis.

However, neither the oil companies operating in the North Sea, which sell to BNOC or its customers, have requested a renegotiation of the third-quarter pricing scheme.

CEGB rules out French deal

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The Central Electricity Generating Board has ruled out a partnership agreement with its French counterpart to build a £2bn fast breeder reactor (FBR) power station at a British site. But it will announce in the next few months a programme to develop FBRs with the French and other EEC generating authorities.

Development of FBR power stations in Britain suffered a setback six months ago when Mr Nigel Lawson, who was then energy secretary, announced a slowing down in the research programme.

Environmental opposition to FBRs; escalating development costs and the delays in the inquiry into the siting of a pressurized water reactor (PWR) nuclear power station at Sizewell, Suffolk, seemed to rule

out Britain going ahead with FBRs on a commercial scale.

However, enthusiasm for the project within industry, particularly from Sir Walter Marshall who left the UK Atomic Energy Authority a year ago to become chairman of the CEGB and from Mrs Thatcher who is in favour of nuclear power, has led to a new surge of interest in the FBR programme.

FBRs use uranium and plutonium, produced by existing nuclear power stations from uranium, 60 times more efficiently than existing reactors.

The French have run into financial problems with their FBR programme - massive dollar borrowing to finance its projects has almost bankrupted the French generating authority, Electricité de France (EDF) -

Tricentrol joins in China oil exploration drive

By Our Energy Correspondent

Tricentrol, the British independent oil company, has followed BP into development of China's offshore oil industry in the South China Sea. The area has been described by oil industry analysts as a "new North Sea" and as the last possible offshore oil area.

The Chinese Government yesterday awarded the second drilling concession in the Pearl River Basin of South China Sea to a consortium headed by Occidental whose chairman Dr Arman Hammer officially signed the contract. Tricentrol has a 10 per cent share of the consortium.

The new contract takes the British company into the Far East for the first time. Its main centres of activity have so far

Craxi to outline Italy's recovery plan

From John Earle, Rome

Signor Bettino Craxi, Italy's first Socialist Prime Minister, will outline in Parliament tomorrow his new five-party coalition's plans for tackling the recession, which is persisting here more strongly than in other Western industrialized countries.

Priority will be given to cutting inflation, still about 16 per cent, but targeted by the government to fall to 10 per cent next year. It hopes to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement from 16 per cent of gross domestic product to 13.5 per cent, which means holding it at IL80,000bn (£34,000m), instead of allowing it to increase next year to IL120,000bn (£51,000m).

The Christian Democrats and Republican partners insist that wages should not increase in real terms for three years.

There is talk of trimming further the system of automatic wage indexation, under a social pact with the unions. Interest

rates were expected to remain high.

Signor Craxi has agreed key economic ministries for a coalition partners who stand orthodox and austere policies.

Signor Giovanni Goria, the Christian Democrats, has remained at the Treasury. Signor Bruno Visentini, of the Republicans, is Finance Minister, and Signor Pietro Longo, of the Social Democrats, is Budget Minister.

ICGas Imperial Continental Gas Association

(A holding company in the fuel and power industries)

Salient points from the speech of Mr. F. E. Zollinger, Chairman, at the Annual General Meeting on 5th August 1983.

Profit and Dividend

The Group's attributable profit of £29.148 million for the year ended 31st March 1983 was fractionally above the previous year (£28.651 million) and constitutes the highest net profit ever achieved by ICGas. The proposed rate of dividend for the year is 10.5p per £1 stock unit (1982 9.2p per £1 stock unit). The final dividend of 7.5p is payable on 19th August 1983.

Belgian Gas and Electricity

The efforts of the Martens Government to restore Belgium's economic health have achieved some success. Unemployment remains high but would appear to have passed its peak, the rise in labour costs has been substantially moderated and the rate of inflation has of late declined appreciably.

The results of the Antwerpse Gasmaatschappij (AGM) remained satisfactory. The mild weather led to a lower volume of gas sales, but the modernisation of the distribution network undertaken in previous years reduced operating costs.

Economic conditions had a detrimental effect on UNERG whose sales of electricity and gas declined. Nevertheless, its profit showed a respectable advance, enabling UNERG to raise its dividend. This result was primarily achieved through concentrated efforts by the electricity sector to improve its productivity.

Petrofina

Petrofina's profit rose by 15%, demonstrating its ability to operate successfully during a period when the oil industry had to contend with exceptionally difficult conditions. Moreover, its record shows consistency.

Oil Operations

For Century Power and Light the year was one of steady progress. Final checking procedures on the Maureen production platform are being completed and, all being well, the field will come on stream within the next few weeks. Early in 1984, a daily output of 90,000 barrels is foreseen.

The Hewett gas field may be entering a new phase, the indications being that its productive life will be longer than previously expected. Similarly, the higher prices which the British Gas Corporation now concedes make the Audrey gas field potentially more interesting. Furthermore, recent market developments and especially the improved tax climate render the Andrew field financially more attractive.

A controlling stake was recently acquired in Amecia Oil Corporation in order to obtain the nucleus of an organisation in the United States. This provides a team of experienced oil men which should allow activities to be expanded there.

Calor Group

Calor had to contend with the combined effect of economic recession and an abnormally mild winter and its sales fell in volume for the first time in many years. The rise in pre-tax profit demonstrates that Calor's persistent efforts to render its operations more efficient have borne fruit.

The campaign to provide domestic central heating, hot water and cooking facilities from a bulk tank or large cylinder has been well received and its potential appears to be greater than originally envisaged. Market penetration of Autogas has been less rapid. Calor will persevere with both ventures to reduce the disparity between summer and winter sales.

CompAir Group

The depressed state of the world economy weighed particularly heavily on CompAir. Steps to rationalise its production methods and thereby reduce costs have already shown their effect in a 40% profit improvement in the United Kingdom and similar measures are being introduced in a number of overseas companies.

Simultaneously CompAir's emphasis on research and development is being maintained, resulting in the introduction of a wide range of new equipment to meet the highest technical standards and to increase market share. These policies will without doubt prove positive once the economic revival has become established fact.

Prospects

Over the past four years, some £300 million has been invested in new fixed assets and subsidiary companies. Once the clouds on the economic horizon begin to lift, the benefits already obtained from these measures in the shape of improved efficiency and lower production costs, can justifiably be expected to gather momentum.

It is in this context as much as that of first oil production that the Directors have recommended a 15% increase in the dividend.

Copies of the full Speech and Annual Report may be obtained from the Registrars, Hill Samuel Registrars Limited, 6 Greencoat Place, London SW1P 1PL.

John Lawless

Call for unitary tax to be abolished

By Michael Priest

President Reagan is under increasing pressure to decide within the next two or three months whether to abolish unitary taxation. It is possible, however, that Mr Reagan will prefer compromise legislation which would exempt foreign companies from the unitary taxes levied by American states.

Under unitary taxation, otherwise known as worldwide combined reporting, a government taxes a company within its jurisdiction on the percentage of its operations represented by the worldwide sales, payroll, assets or profits of the group of which that company is part.

The result can be much higher tax bills because companies normally pay tax only on their local profits, and that tax can be offset against tax payable in their country or state of origin.

Mr Reagan will be briefed on the issue by the Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs, which consists of representatives of the main departments of state and members of the President's staff.

The unitary tax dispute erupted again in June when the United States Supreme Court upheld the right of states to levy taxes by this method in *Container Corporation v. California*.

A clause in the double taxation treaty between Britain and the United States, which would have abolished unitary tax, was rejected by Congress in 1980.

The President now finds himself at the centre of a propaganda war being fought between foreign opponents of unitary taxation, including 60 British companies, and partisans of states rights.

The Council on Economic Affairs might decide that the US Solicitor General should file an *amicus curiae* brief in support of *Container Corporation's* petition for a re-hearing of the Supreme Court case.

Unitary taxation has become the latest trade issue to cause friction between the United States and its partners. Britain, the EEC, Japan and American multinational companies have protested about the "extraterritoriality" implied.

The British Embassy in Washington is devoting considerable time and effort to building support on Capitol Hill. Mr Donald Reagan, the US Treasury Secretary, is believed to have told the British Ambassador to Washington a month ago that the Administration will consider legislation to reverse the Supreme Court finding.

City institutions in change - 1: The Bank of England by Peter Wilson-Smith and Graham Searjeant

Why the new Governor will have an increased authority



The more powerful Leigh-Pemberton: the cat keeping the City mice in their place

When Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, patrician chairman of the National Westminster Bank, was appointed as the new Governor of the Bank of England, he was naturally deluged with queries about his views on monetary control, the future of sterling and the economic matters of moment. They have periodically thrust the Bank of England into the limelight for at least a generation.

As the present seasonal currency upsurge demonstrates, some things do not change. Yet the search for the new appointee's economic mind was largely an anachronism, a relic of the days when the Governor could have a decisive influence on one half of a government's economic strategy.

The Governor's American counterpart, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, still plays this role. In Britain, the Governor has long been an agent of the Chancellor's will. In the past few years, the control operated by the Treasury, since it discovered money, has become much more detailed and comprehensive.

Yet paradoxically, the spread of a new philosophy from Downing Street, in changing the role of the Bank of England, seems sure to make Mr Leigh-Pemberton a much more directly powerful figure than his predecessors.

Planted at the centre of the square mile, the Bank was traditionally seen as the government's representative in the City and the City's representative in Whitehall, doubling as an informal head monitor - to bankers in particular, and financial markets in general.

In the generation of the managed economy, this informal role became dwarfed by the sheer technical business of managing and manipulating sterling, interest rates and the debt markets so vital to government borrowing in ever larger amounts.

That role became increasingly impossible, as occasional disastrous mistakes on the exchange rate demonstrated so clearly in 1976. Yet it lasted into the Thatcher era, when phase one monetarism left the Bank with the awesome task of removing inflation simply by the manipulation of markets.

The Bank has never got the hang of managing the money supply to this day, producing endless clever schemes that merely end in distortion. But the lesson was at least learnt. And with it, is coming an undramatic revolution in the role of the Bank of England.

It will manipulate less and less, but the new era, given over to free market forces, will give it a supervisory role of far greater authority than ever before, not so much the head monitor, more the cat keeping the City mice in their place.

The British banks, deposit-takers and foreign banks in London, and the almost self-destructing Lloyd's insurance

market have already seen this new muscular role at work. For the notoriously independent Stock Exchange, whose settlement with government last month owed something to Bank support on high, it is just beginning. For building societies, it is surely not far away.

Indeed, it may soon not be an exaggeration to see the Bank of England as an ever-so-British, nod-and-wink equivalent of America's bureaucratic and all-embracing Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Bank of England will not abandon its own ways. Traditionally, its power in the City has rested on what bank insiders call "customary authority". The influence of this method rests partly on regular personal contact - not so easy in an era of worldwide dealing by hundreds of banks - and partly on the personal standing of the Governor, doubtless enhanced by the imperial, not to say imperious, manner of the late-retired Lord Richardson.

In areas such as the discount market, where the Bank can hold the power of commercial life or death, this is quite sufficient. But others may question whether the emperor has clothes.

When the Bank arranged a marriage between Standard Chartered and the Royal Bank of Scotland, the Hongkong and

Shanghai Bank simply presented the market with a higher bid. The Monopolies Commission, in vetoing both bids, barely saved Lord Richardson's face.

The "customary authority" is still much used, usually with great effect. The appointment of Mr Ian Hay Davison earlier this year as chief executive of Lloyd's was a classic case of the Governor bending ears and exerting pressure, although he had no specific authority to do so.

Formally, insurance comes within the remit of the Department of Trade. But when Lord Richardson, exasperated with the succession of scandals at Lloyd's and their possible side-effects on the City's good name, let it be known that Lloyd's should appoint an outside chief executive, it happened within months. And it was the Governor, rather than Sir Peter Green, the Lloyd's chairman, who offered the job to Mr Hay Davison.

In the June issue of the Bank's *Quarterly Bulletin*, a review article on the Stock Exchange's Unlisted Securities Market said that the market's success might be tarnished by too many speculative issues. Since then, the Stock Exchange has suddenly started rejecting a significant proportion of would-be new entrants.

Lloyd's was in trouble and

the Stock Exchange caught at a sensitive moment. The balance of power, however, is sometimes different. When banking supervisor Mr Peter Cooke appeared to suggest that the clearing banks should be cautious with dividend rises, several bank chiefs - most notably the chairman of Barclays - made it publicly clear that this was a matter for them.

The Bank hastily agreed, explaining that it had been misinterpreted.

The big pension funds and insurance companies are likewise no pushover. The Bank of England has for years been trying to chivy the big investing institutions as well as the clearing banks into taking a more responsible and constructive attitude towards financing British industry, whether by making longer-term commitments, aiding rescue plans or providing the seed corn for new-generation companies.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this exercise is that it should take place at all and that it should have been stepped up, most discreetly, during the phase of the present Government's hands-off attitude to industrial collapse. But the process of persuasion - first, through Lord Benson and, latterly, through Mr David Walker, one of the Banks new directors, has been long and

painstaking. It has achieved only limited success.

Persuasion, let alone a nod of the head, is not always enough. The Bank really learnt this lesson in 1973 when its traditional methods wholly failed to stem speculative lending and the subsequent collapse of many fringe and several large banks. This traumatic episode led to immediate reforms and much more systematic bank supervision. It also laid the ground for the far-reaching reorganisation of the Bank pushed through in 1980 by Lord Richardson.

On the other side, it created an elite corps to handle policy, supervision and market operations. Here, Lord Richardson assembled a group of top class younger directors, including Mr Walker and Mr Anthony Leachman from outside and Mr Eddie George from within, and put them in charge of areas of bank activity under the Governor and his able deputy, Mr Christopher "Kit" McMahon.

The result is more like the compact headquarters of a multi-tentacled conglomerate than a partner bank which the Bank of England's formal building and liveried funkeys tend to suggest. The move surely prepared the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street both for more organized firefighting and for more systematic new roles.

The fringe bank experience

set off another change in this central City institution that was to be of great significance for the future. It led the Bank of England's supervisory powers to be enshrined in the 1979 Banking Act, adding formal statutory rules to "customary authority".

The Bank's surveillance role - with the consent and agreement of members - is built into the rules of life, the new financial futures market in whose development the Bank has always taken a close interest. The Lloyd's Act now gives the Bank the outwardly limited power to approve three lay members nominated by Lloyd's to its council, though the Bank's informal efforts have been far more important.

The Stock Exchange settlement to obviate restrictive practice litigation, gives the central bank a similar role plus a general duty to supervise reform and development.

The brokers and jobbers may soon find that the Bank is no mere protector from outside interference. The Bank was less than happy with the way the Exchange adapted - or failed to adapt - to the modern world. It will probably use its influence to promote orderly change to make the Exchange more competitive in international securities trading, without any exaggerated regard for the Exchange's treasured split functions and monopolies.

Likewise, the building societies want a new act of parliament to extend their scope. This would provide an opportunity, unlikely to be missed, to bring these independent giants of saving, hitherto regulated as friendly societies within the Bank of England's formal orbit.

Finally, the Governor report of investor protection is likely to recommend much more comprehensive supervision of a range of activities from trusts and licensed dealing in securities to commodity trading. This would be through a combination of reformed protection of investment laws and self-regulation.

The Bank of England already plays a part. It keeps a watchful eye on commodity markets as a set of exchange control monitoring. Further, a Bank Department of Trade joint review board was set up in 1976 to keep watch over the securities business. It led to the representative Council for the Securities Industry, in which the Bank dominates: it appoints chairman, deputy chairman and three lay members as well as organizing the appointment of a director-general who now doubles up on the CSI and the Takeover Panel.

But Professor Cowie thinks the Bank's role is "wholly successful and the bank is likely to take a still stronger role in a beefed-up organization."

So far, most notably in administering the Banking Act, the Governor's people have maintained much of their reputation for informality, exercising discretion and flexibility on asset ratios and lending limits. The Bank's flexibility is in stark contrast to the legalistic ways of the Securities and Exchange Commission. If Britain's financial heroes have to be ruled by anyone, they would settle for the Bank of England.

One thing is for sure. As the central bank moves away from manipulating markets and bureaucratic controls, so it is growing more powerful in supervision and influence. It may not decide what happens in City markets, but it will determine more and more how it happens.

US jobs figures underline recovery

Washington (NYT) - President Reagan has described the drop in US unemployment rate to 9.3 per cent of the labour force reported at the weekend as "new and dramatic evidence of the ongoing economic recovery - great news for all Americans."

Speaking at a lunch for Hispanic leaders, he said: "I understand that many of you come from districts where the unemployment is not evenly distributed, according to a national survey. There are still pockets of great and heavy unemployment. So we are going to keep on with what we have been doing until we can eliminate those pockets as well."

Dr. Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, described the weekend's figures for July as spectacular. "The improvement in unemployment is far greater than almost all previous forecasts. The sharp rise in the July employment levels is a clear indication that economic activity in the third quarter has gotten off to a very strong start and the new figures appear to confirm that the rise in the gross national product in this quarter can be in the same range as the second quarter's sharp growth spurt," Dr. Feldstein said.

"The Administration was particularly pleased that there was a July reduction in long-term unemployment that causes so much personal hardship," he added.

Mr. Thomas P. O'Neill, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, issued a statement saying the news on unemployment was good news indeed. "But we still have a long way to go, with 10.6 million Americans out of work. The big question is not the initial strength of the current recovery, it is its duration," he said.

An official of the Bureau of Labour Statistics said a survey of business establishments showed another month of widespread job gains, particularly in construction, durable goods manufacturing, and in services.

The jobless rate for car workers in July was down to 9.1 per cent, falling from 24.9 per cent last November. There were also substantial increases in the number of jobs in the manufacture of transport equipment, machinery, and electrical equipment. The length of the average workweek rose to 40.1 hours, another important indicator to economists, continued to edge up, reaching 40.3 hours in July. This was a sign of one and a half months since this leading indicator reached its low last September, the bureau official said.

Hard times for Texas economy

Houston (NYT) - While America as a whole appears to be recovering from recession, the once-booming economy of Texas has become a glaring exception.

The unemployment rate for Texas grew to 8 per cent from 7.7 per cent last month, making it the only important industrial state to show an increase, according to the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics.

The figure for Texas disguises enormous variations within the state. Unemployment is worst in the areas that depend on the depressed oil industry, such as Houston.

According to the Texas Employment Commission, unemployment in the Houston area reached 10.1 per cent in June, the highest since the state began compiling such figures.

Even worse off are border cities like Brownsville, Harlingen, El Paso, where economies have been reeling since the devaluation of the Mexican peso last year. Laredo unemployment was 27.2 per cent in June.

But unemployment in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, whose economy is diversified and is based on banking, finance, electronics and military contracts, is just 5.7 per cent.

Also doing well are Austin, with 4 per cent, and San Antonio, with 6.3 per cent.

The state has reported that the 11-county Dallas-Fort Worth area has overtaken Houston as the leading employment centre, with 1.69 million workers against Houston's 1.64 million.

Even so, Texas has never benefited greatly from the state's resources and ironically, they find they are far too dependent on oil, given the worldwide surplus.

Unemployment in Texas hit a peak of 9 per cent in March, then rose again last month. The south-west regional commissioner for the Bureau of Labour Statistics, Mr Bryan Richey, based in Dallas, said the increase was a temporary setback.

But Texas is better off than all nine other main industrial states except Massachusetts, whose unemployment rate was 5.9 per cent. Michigan remains the highest, with 12.1 per cent, while New York, with 8.5 per cent, and New Jersey, with an unchanged 8.4 per cent, are still slightly worse off than Texas.

Economist Roger Bootle looks at the currency markets

Anchoring exchange rate expectations

Like God and motherhood, stable exchange rates are now perceived as "a good thing", but unlike the other two, debate rages over how stability can be achieved.

Perhaps four years of monetarism should have prepared us for the answer now proffered by the unfettered free market brigade: it will all be right once inflation is beaten. This is the new post-Williamsburg consensus on exchange rates or in other words, the new excuse for doing nothing.

But even now it is difficult to swallow the attempt to bracket interest rates along with unemployment as something which governments can or should do nothing about.

There is no denying that inflation, in some sense or other, has been the proximate cause of many of our recent exchange rate difficulties. But across the world there is marked

concern that exchange rate movements have often not been justified by changes in the fundamentals - including inflation.

There is a feeling both that exchange rates have been excessively volatile and that key rates have been carried away from their long-run equilibrium levels for considerable periods of time.

Moreover, if you could abolish inflation overnight there would be other fundamental factors demanding assessment and a currency market response. Variations and discrepancies in the growth of real expenditure, irrespective of the rate of inflation, can have marked effects on the balance of payments, and hence on the exchange rate.

Similarly, competitiveness can shift because of domestic factors unconnected with inflation, such as technological progress. Countries may also make different choices about the stance of their monetary and fiscal policies - whatever the rate of inflation.

Each of these factors is highly relevant to the exchange markets and each of them therefore properly requires assessment by foreign exchange operators.

So the key question about our current exchange rate regime is whether foreign exchange markets are good at making rational assessments of economic fundamentals.

If they are, then the exchange rate problem may effectively disappear once (H) inflation is beaten. But if they are not, then the problems of excessive volatility and disequilibrium of rates will recur, with the focus of attention simply transferred from inflation to some other variable.

There are several factors

suggesting that exchange markets, unaided, or not good at making such rational assessments. Above all, there is the monumental uncertainty about the future exchange rate when there is no exchange rate policy to anchor its value.

One way of dealing with this uncertainty is to avoid it altogether by curtailing or pulling out of operations whose outcome depends crucially on what happens to so capricious a variable as the exchange rate.

This may well be the way

Uncertainty about the future exchange rate will remain if there is no policy to anchor its value

industrialists respond (thus limiting the growth of world trade and, with it, our prosperity) but it does not offer much of a solution for professional investors or currency operators.

They incline towards a second way of dealing with uncertainty, believing as though it did not exist by latching on to some fashionable idea, theory, or variable, and running with it for all it is worth before dumping it for another idea as soon as it has had its day.

This goes hand in hand with short-term horizons. Investors making a big play in the currency view but rather limit their crystal ball gazing to the near future.

Then there is the structure of the foreign exchange markets. They are dominated by professional dealers.

Being wrong about a currency is not so terrible for these people so long as they are wrong in company with lots of others.

But the penalties for being wrong on your own can be severe. So the conventional view acquires a special force, and dealers are prone to herd-like behaviour. Moreover, the conventional view is formed with only casual attention to, and limited understanding of, the economic fundamentals.

This is a field where the charlatans hold sway. Surely they must be the central readers of the modern era.

Lastly, if an exchange rate becomes fundamentally misaligned, it can be a long time before the chickens come home to roost. Unlike the exchange markets, the real economy is forced by technological considerations, to operate with long time horizons, and long lead times.

So the misaligned can go some way before its consequences become apparent. It can even, sometimes, so alter the performance of the real economy as to validate the misalignment.

The high levels of sterling since 1979, for instance, by exacerbating the recession, have helped to maintain a current account surplus, which has in turn bolstered sterling.

So the exchange markets are prone to weakness in assessing the fundamentals. There are three courses of action open to the world's leaders to deal with this problem.

Firstly, they could seek to establish controls over capital movements. Secondly, they could subject all domestic economic policies to the maintenance of specified exchange rate objectives. Thirdly, they could help the markets to be guided more by fundamentals than by will of the wisps.

The first approach, if it worked (which is doubtful),

would entail large costs in terms of bureaucracy and inefficiency. The second, taken to extremes, would transfer the tyranny of the exchange markets from the determination of exchange rates to the determination of interest rates and monetary and fiscal policies.

Only the third approach offers a way out. What would it involve? Limited use of interest rates and other domestic policies in pursuit of exchange rate objectives, certainly, but also greater use of intervention to oppose excessive or irrational movement in rates, co-operation between central banks in this and other exchange rate policies; greater use of formal exchange rate structures, like the EMS; open use of ranges for the exchange rate in economic policy making; more information from the monetary authorities to the markets about the implications of current exchange rate developments; and possible policy responses.

In short, the objective of this approach would be to mould and anchor expectations in the exchange markets, to provide direction when foreign exchange operators, engulfed by uncertainty, would otherwise succumb to the pull of conventional opinion.

This approach would require a concerted international initiative and the development of a new international system, as opposed to the patchwork of de facto arrangements we now have. A Bretton Woods-type structure may not be desirable but the spirit of Bretton Woods is just what we need. Make no mistake, sterling is idly by and waiting for inflation to go away will not be enough.

Roger Bootle is chief economist at Capital-Cure Group.

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Results

for the six months ended 30 June 1983

	The Directors of Barclays Bank International Limited report the following unaudited group results for the six months ended 30 June 1983.		
	Half year ended 30.6.83	Half year ended 30.6.82	Half year ended 30.6.82
Group Profit	122.8	82.1	63.7
Add: Interest on long term loan to parent company	4.9	-	-
Less: Interest on Loan Capital	27.8	24.9	24.5
Profit before taxation	99.7	57.2	39.2
Taxation	39.9	35.8	9.2
Profit after taxation	59.8	21.4	30.0
Profit attributable to outside shareholders of subsidiaries	21.9	18.4	16.5
Profit attributable to the members of the Bank	37.9	3.0	13.5
Interim Dividend	-	-	0.1
Profit retained	37.9	3.0	13.4

NOTES:
1. The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Barclays Bank PLC but has its own listed unsecured loan capital.
2. The accounting policies are as explained in note 1 on page 9 of the 1982 annual accounts.
3. Group profit includes share of profits of associated companies £20.8m (December 1982 £21.3m; June 1982 £17.5m).
4. In May 1983 a subsidiary raised US\$400m loan capital. The net proceeds were on-lent to Barclays Bank PLC on a subordinated basis.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9 1/2 %
Barclays	9 1/2 %
BCCI	9 1/2 %
Citibank Savings	11 1/2 %
Consolidated Crds	9 %
C. Hoare & Co	9 1/2 %
Lloyds Bank	9 1/2 %
Midland Bank	9 1/2 %
Nat Westminster	9 1/2 %
TSB	9 1/2 %
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/2 %

1. Minimum base rate.
2. 7 day deposits on basis of tender £10,000, £50,000 and £100,000. The £100,000 and over 9%.

Cooperatives flourishing, despite Meriden

ETB warning on conference boom

And it adds: "Attention given to adequately funded and skilful marketing by individual centres

The agency helped to set up the co-operative and now that

Derek Harris

American notebook

White House strikes back at the markets

Maxwell Newton

Top salaries offered to key staff

Salaries of between £50,000 and £125,000 with an attractive package of fringe benefits were being offered to top executives as companies responded to tougher economic conditions, Russell Reynolds says.

Dated: August 1, 1983

Dated: August 8, 1983

Poor countries may take twice as much grain by year 2000

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

[illegible]

**Montagu Investment
Management Limited**

The Investment Division of Samuel Montagu & Co Limited

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

11 Devonshire Square
London EC2M 4YR

Telephone: 01-626 3434

Telex: 886108 MIM 883621 MIM
Securities: 887213 SMOO G

Copies of this Offer for Sale, having attached thereto the documents specified herein, have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration. Application will be made to the Council of The Stock Exchange, London for the share capital of International Signal & Control Group PLC ("ISC") now being offered for sale to be admitted to the Official List. Application has been made to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for the share capital of ISC now being offered for sale to be admitted to listing. This document includes particulars given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange, London and the regulations of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to ISC. The Directors of ISC have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or of opinion. All the Directors accept responsibility accordingly. The Memorandum and Articles of Association of ISC together with a Legal Notice will be filed prior to listing in Luxembourg with the Chief Registrar of the District Court of Luxembourg, from whom copies may be obtained upon request.

ISC

International Signal & Control Group PLC

(Incorporated in England and Wales on 7th September, 1982 under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981 No. 1662614)

Offer for Sale by Tender

by

ROBERT FLEMING & CO. LIMITED

of

34,600,000 "A" ordinary shares of US\$0.10 each at a minimum tender price of

125p per share

the price tendered being payable in full on application

The "A" ordinary shares now offered for sale are uniform in all respects with the ordinary shares previously issued and listed on The Stock Exchange, London and the Luxembourg Stock Exchange except that, until 17th February, 1984, they are subject to the restrictions as to registration by or on behalf of North American Persons set out below.

The Application List for the shares now offered for sale will open at 10.00 a.m. on Friday, 12th August, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

The shares of ISC have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and none of the "A" ordinary shares now being offered for sale may be offered, sold, renounced, transferred, assigned, exchanged or otherwise disposed of, directly or indirectly, in the United States of America, its territories or possessions ("the USA") or in Canada or to nationals or residents thereof, the estates of such persons, or any corporation or other entity organised under any law of the USA or Canada or any political subdivision thereof (collectively "North American Persons") at any time prior to 17th February, 1984. Every applicant for, or renouncee of, "A" ordinary shares comprised in this Offer for Sale and every other person applying for registration in respect of "A" ordinary shares of ISC prior to 17th February, 1984 will be required to make a declaration in the form contained in the Application Form below, in order to monitor the ownership of ordinary shares and "A" ordinary shares by North American Persons, nationality declarations will be required in connection with all transfers of shares of ISC. Furthermore, no person receiving a copy of this Offer for Sale and/or an Application Form in any territory other than the United Kingdom or the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg may treat the same as constituting an invitation to him, nor should he in any event use such Application Form, unless, in the relevant territory, such an invitation could lawfully be made to him and such Form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. It is the responsibility of any person outside the United Kingdom or the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg wishing to make an application hereunder to satisfy himself as to full observance of the laws of the relevant territory in connection therewith, including the need to obtain any governmental or other consents which may be required and the observance of any other formalities to be observed in such territory.

Preference will be given, in respect of up to 10 million "A" ordinary shares of ISC (25% per cent. of the shares being offered for sale), to applications made by shareholders of ISC on the Register at the close of business on 29th July, 1983 (other than shareholders who are, or are believed to be, North American Persons).

SHARE CAPITAL OF ISC

Authorised	Issued and to be issued fully paid
1,000,000	10,183,778
(in ordinary shares of \$0.10 each)	3,460,000
(in "A" ordinary shares of \$0.10 each)	13,643,778

INDEBTEDNESS

At the close of business on 30th June, 1983, ISC and its subsidiaries had outstanding borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts, as follows:

- revolving credit loan facilities (unsecured) with banks under which the principal amount then owing was \$11.5 million;
- lease finance obligations totalling \$0.8 million;
- other loans (unsecured) totalling \$0.1 million; and
- contingent liabilities under advance payment guarantees, performance bonds and letters of credit issued by their bankers in the normal course of business in the amount of \$46.0 million, of which \$18.8 million was secured by bank deposits.

ISC Electronics Inc., a subsidiary of ISC, is contingently liable in respect of a bank loan in the amount of \$0.7 million made to a third party; the subsidiary has the benefit of an indemnity from Parent Enterprises, Inc. (a company of which Mr. J. H. Guerin is the sole shareholder) in respect of this loan.

At the same date, ISC and its subsidiaries had aggregate cash balances of \$19.8 million, of which \$18.8 million was held in interest bearing fixed deposit as security in respect of advance payment guarantees and performance bonds.

At the close of business on 30th June, 1983, The Marquardt Company had outstanding borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts, as follows:

- a note payable (secured) of \$2.6 million; and
- lease finance obligations totalling \$0.7 million.

At the same date, The Marquardt Company had aggregate cash balances of \$0.7 million. Save as aforesaid and apart from intra-company borrowings, neither ISC or any of its subsidiaries nor The Marquardt Company or its subsidiary had at that date any loan capital (including term loans) outstanding, or created but unused, or had outstanding other borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowings, including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, outstanding mortgages, charges, hire purchase commitments or guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

The following is the text of a letter to Robert Fleming which has been received from the Directors of ISC.

5th August, 1983

Dear Sirs,
ISC Electronics Inc., a wholly owned US subsidiary of ISC, has conditionally agreed to acquire the entire issued share capital of Marquardt. This letter provides information, first on the Existing Group and secondly on Marquardt, together with some information on the Enlarged Group.

THE EXISTING GROUP

ISC has been listed on The Stock Exchange, London and on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange since October 1982. It is the holding company for a number of wholly owned subsidiaries in the USA and of a wholly owned subsidiary in the UK.

HISTORY

The business of the Existing Group had its origins in 1971 when Mr. James H. Guerin established a company in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the aim of which was to obtain US Government work for communication devices and other electronic equipment and to identify and exploit commercial opportunities arising from such work. Contracts with the US Navy and the Federal Aviation Administration for the supply of electronic equipment were first obtained in late 1971. Tenders were made for government projects which included electronic test and control systems, and in the summer of 1972 orders were obtained from the US Navy for parts for inclusion in its missile programmes. Expertise expanded to include the telemetry technology which currently forms part of the business of the Existing Group's US Military Division. The first major complete

INTRODUCTION

A subsidiary of ISC has agreed to acquire the entire issued and outstanding share capital of Marquardt for completion immediately after this Offer for Sale.

The Existing Group

The Existing Group is principally engaged in:

- the marketing outside the USA of high value security, defence, communications and electronic warfare total systems;
- the marketing to certain large customers outside the USA of sub systems and components, and also products for which the Existing Group has exclusive marketing rights; and
- the design and production of medium to high technology electronic systems and equipment for the US Government.

The first two of the above categories form the business of the Existing Group's International Division, and the third is carried on by the US Military Division. Further information as to the categorisation between total systems, sub systems and components is given in the section "Business" under the heading "The Existing Group".

Marquardt

Marquardt is engaged in:

- dynamics, including the production of propulsion units for missiles, satellites, space vehicles and other aerospace applications;
- air launched weapons systems, including programmes for the US Government; and
- aerospace component manufacturing, including sub-contract work on airframe sections and components.

Pro Forma Statistics at the Minimum Tender Price

Minimum tender price	125p
Earnings per share	
— Existing Group for the year ended 31st March, 1983	\$0.090 (6.0p)
— pro forma combined	\$0.094 (6.3p)
Historic price earnings ratio	
— Existing Group	20.8
— pro forma combined	20.2
Net assets per share	
— Existing Group as at 31st March, 1983	\$0.64 (42p)
— pro forma combined	\$0.88 (66p)
Forecast gross dividend yield on the basis of the forecast total dividends of \$0.02 (and related tax credit) per share for the year ending 31st March, 1984	1.5 per cent.
To the extent that the striking price is higher than the minimum tender price, the pro forma combined earnings per share will increase, as illustrated in Appendix 3.	
For the purpose of calculating earnings and net assets per share and dividend yield, dollar amounts have been translated to their sterling equivalents at the rate of \$1.51 = £1.00. All pro forma figures are derived from the pro forma statements in Appendix 3.	
All the above information should be read in conjunction with the full text of the Offer for Sale.	

systems contracts, involving applications derived from computerised test systems, were awarded in 1975. In the same year, the US Military Division set up an office in Washington D.C. in connection with tendering for US Government work.

A separate division was set up to deal with overseas trade in 1973. In 1975 the operation was transferred to a wholly owned corporation to take advantage of the tax regulations of the US Internal Revenue Code relating to exporters. Initially, overseas sales related principally to the provision of electronic test equipment, control devices and electronic components. The International Division also established a separate office in Washington D.C. in early 1980 to obtain export licences and to keep the International Division informed as to the current stance of the US Government towards the sale of equipment and the transfer of technology to various countries. An English company (previously called ESI London PLC) was established in 1979 to promote sales outside the USA.

BUSINESS

The two operating divisions of the Existing Group are the International Division (carried on in Lancaster, Pennsylvania and in London) and the US Military Division (carried on in Lancaster).

The International Division now contributes the major part of the sales and gross profit of the operations of the Existing Group, as is shown by the following analyses for the five years ended 31st March, 1983:

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Sales	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
International Division	17,339	24,758	41,390	61,941	91,937
US Military Division	9,228	11,760	10,196	13,811	15,543
	26,567	36,518	51,586	75,752	107,480
Gross Profit					
International Division	4,943	6,833	11,773	16,324	30,274
US Military Division	1,872	2,111	2,763	3,901	602
	6,814	8,944	14,536	19,225	31,076

DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS

Directors

James Howard Guerin (USA) (Executive Chairman)
3080 Hempstead Road, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17601, USA
Carl Helms Dreyer (USA)
3080 Hempstead Road, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17601, USA
John Michael Fox (USA)
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John Geoffrey Hartley
17a Curzon Street, London W1T 7FE
John Arson Haywood
Place House, Rodmell, Lewes, Sussex
Stuart McIntosh Pindell Jr (USA)
3080 Hempstead Road, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17601, USA
Joseph Henry Zillig (USA)
3080 Hempstead Road, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17601, USA

Secretary and Registered Office
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London SW1Y 6NR

United States Counsel to ISC
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Auditors of ISC and Reporting Accountants
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Chartered Accountants,
1 Puddle Dock,
London EC4V 3PD

Receiving Bankers
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New Income Department,
24 Lombard Street,
London EC3V 9BA

Transfer Agent in Luxembourg
Banque Internationale
A Luxembourg S.A.,
2 Boulevard Royal,
Luxembourg

Stockbrokers
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100 Old Broad Street,
London EC2P 2EX

Registrar and Transfer Office
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Advisers in Luxembourg
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35 Boulevard Prince Henri,
1724 Luxembourg

Linksters & Primes,
Barrington House,
89-97 Gresham Street,
London EC2V 7JA

Parker Chapin Flatau & Klimpl,
630 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10036, USA

Special United States Counsel to ISC

Robert Fleming

Linksters & Primes

Robert Fleming & Co. Limited

United States of America

United Kingdom

Dollars and cents in the currency of the USA

US or USA

UK

\$, US\$ or dollars and cents

DEFINITIONS

In this document, except where the context requires otherwise, the following words and expressions have the following meanings:

ISC — International Signal & Control Group PLC

Marquardt — The Marquardt Company

the Existing Group — ISC and its subsidiaries prior to the acquisition of Marquardt

the Enlarged Group — ISC and its subsidiaries after the acquisition of Marquardt

Robert Fleming — Robert Fleming & Co. Limited

US or USA — United States of America

UK — United Kingdom

\$, US\$ or dollars and cents — Dollars and cents in the currency of the USA

The following table sets out the breakdown of sales by principal continental area for the five years ended 31st March, 1983:

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Africa and the Middle East	37	20	60	65	78
Europe	13	10	14	2	2
Other	15	38	6	15	6
Total non USA	65	68	80	82	86
USA	35	32	20	18	14
	100	100	100	100	100

The nature of the Existing Group's business is such that it tends to deal, on the basis of relatively large contracts, with a relatively small number of customers.

In relation to sales of sub systems and components (as set out in the table below) one group of customers under contract accounted for 42 per cent. of total sales (of all categories) for the year ended 31st March, 1983 (57 per cent. for the year ended 31st March, 1982) and another customer for 5 per cent. of such sales (13 per cent. for the year ended 31st March, 1982).

In relation to sales of total systems (as set out in the table below) in the year ended 31st March, 1983 one customer accounted for 19 per cent. of total sales and two others for 8 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively. These sales were in respect of new contracts and no sales were made to these customers in earlier years.

مكتبة الأمل

International Signal & Control Group PLC

Three factors, in particular, remain crucial to the success of the Existing Group. Exports from the USA and the implementation of technology transfer agreements are subject to approval by the appropriate US Government agencies. Although the Existing Group has no reason to anticipate any substantial changes in current US policy, such changes in relation to relevant product classifications or destinations could be very significant to the Existing Group. Secondly, the Existing Group operates in very sensitive areas where secrecy as to the nature and extent of contracts and in many cases as to the identity of the customers themselves is of paramount importance. Should any breach of confidentiality occur, and the Existing Group takes stringent precautions that it should not, the results could be most detrimental to many areas of its business. This is particularly the case in view of the current importance to the Existing Group of its largest customers. Thirdly, the Existing Group does business with customers in certain countries a change in whose political or economic circumstances may have an adverse impact on its business.

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

International Division sales for the five years ended 31st March, 1983 may be analysed by category as follows:

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
Total systems	8,153	9,985	5,820	4,653	35,939
Sub-systems	2,263	5,238	13,504	59,165	48,501
Component procurement	5,133	5,540	13,227	75,144	6,924
Services	761	3,965	2,642	2,988	224
Exclusive marketing rights	17,389	34,759	41,390	61,941	91,987

Total Systems

Total systems are those for which the International Division is the prime contractor for concept, design, development, supply, installation, on-site testing and maintenance. In certain cases, the International Division will supply such total systems on a turnkey basis. In other cases, it is involved in the transfer of technology, whereby the customer acquires the ability to manufacture equipment itself. A total system is one which stands on its own and requires little, if any, additional peripheral equipment or adjunctive sub-systems.

The contract value of each total system is several million dollars and it will therefore be noted from the above table that relatively few such system contracts were obtained in the five years ended 31st March, 1983. In the last such year, contracts relating to three major programmes were secured and these accounted for substantially all of the increase in sales of total systems.

The Existing Group is marketing total systems in the principal areas set out below:

(a) Security

The International Division is involved in the design, supply and implementation of complete security systems for government and commercial use. These include systems for detecting and preventing intrusion. Each system is tailored to meet the specific requirements of the customer and systems that have been installed include those for the protection of large installations (such as building complexes, oil fields and airports) and border areas. Features to be found in these systems include computerised control centres, card and keyboard access control equipment, acoustic or seismic sensors, closed circuit television and metal or explosive detectors utilised as appropriate to provide a comprehensive security capability. A modular approach is adopted to ensure that the system can be readily updated.

(b) Defence

The International Division has entered into contracts for the supply of systems and the transfer of technology relating to production capabilities for an aircraft delivered special purpose ordnance device and a range of other ordnance systems. In certain of these contracts the systems are assembled in facilities directly under the Existing Group's control. In other cases sub-contractors are used, including Marquardt.

(c) Communications and Electronic Warfare

The communications systems marketed in the five years to 31st March, 1983 were tactical communication systems utilising HF or VHF digitally-synthesised transmitters.

Electronic warfare systems form a key element of any modern military operation. They are designed to perform a wide range of functions including surveillance of opposing forces' radio communications, the partial or total disruption of their transmission, and the detection of any communication or other electronic device used by an opposing force in its aircraft, missile, land or naval units.

Sub-Systems

A sub-system does not stand alone and normally works in conjunction with an existing or proposed total system held by the customer. In this case, the customer provides a specification for the operation of the sub-system and the International Division provides a sub-system to fulfil this role. The responsibility of the International Division is limited to the provision of this sub-system to meet that specification without having the responsibility for the performance of the total system. Examples of this are mini-computers to act as control elements in large test stations already installed; RF signal generators to act as stimuli for in-process test systems already in place in radio factories; large power converters to adapt systems purchased from other sources by the customer to the power configuration at the site of installation; and equipment for incorporation in sophisticated electronic network systems used in fixed and mobile station operations (including HF or VHF receivers, monitor receivers, processors and appropriate antennas).

The International Division is required to spend varying degrees of engineering time in design, development, test and support final test and acceptance at the installation site. It is normally involved in consultation with the client to establish the design and performance parameters and advice on how integration with the client's total system can best be achieved.

Component Procurement Services

The International Division is active in providing certain overseas clients with a wide range of electronic components and equipment, the majority of which are manufactured in the USA. It does not normally stock these components but initiates orders upon receipt of a firm order. With certain orders, engineering specifications have to be prepared by the International Division to ensure that the component complies with the customer's performance requirements. Examples of components include thin film and thick film integrated circuits, diode transistors, transistors, monolithic circuits, inductors and capacitors. Technical inspections are performed when required by the customer.

The Existing Group has established, through its UK subsidiary, a branch to stock and distribute components. These components are purchased both from the Existing Group's US sources and also from a wide range of other suppliers, including French and Japanese manufacturers.

Exclusive Marketing Rights

The International Division markets certain systems including security, ordnance and communication devices for which it has exclusive marketing rights outside the USA. The majority of these products are manufactured in the USA.

Marketing for International Operations

The current marketing strategy of the International Division has two aims: identification of customers and utilisation of internal technical expertise augmented by suppliers of electronic products and technology. Potential customers are those foreign governments or other entities which have sufficient funds, have a requirement for a relevant system or product and, where necessary, are likely to qualify for a US export licence.

The International Division seeks to identify available technology and hardware which would meet the requirements of potential customers and which, in the case of US products, it is thought will be approved by the US Government for export to the country involved.

The International Division employs approximately 130 people.

Export Licences

The export of goods or technology from the USA by the International Division requires an export licence. The ability to obtain such licences is essential to the business of the International Division.

The export of goods or technology of military or defence significance is regulated by the US Department of State in furtherance of the security and foreign policy of the United States. The export of certain other goods or technology is regulated by the US Department of Commerce to protect the domestic economy and to further US foreign policy and national security. The Department of Defense also reviews certain export proposals for national security purposes. The ultimate destinations and use of the goods or data are important considerations in both licensing procedures and are often incorporated into the terms of the licence.

In addition, the business of the International Division may be affected, either favourably or unfavourably, by embargoes or other trade restrictions imposed by the USA or other countries.

During the year ended 31st March, 1983, about 78 per cent. of the dollar value of the goods and technology exported by the International Division was covered by licences issued by the Commerce Department, and the balance was covered by licences issued by the State Department.

Failure to comply with these licensing requirements, or to observe embargoes and other trade restrictions, including material breaches of the terms of the licences, could have a material adverse effect on the business of the International Division.

US MILITARY DIVISION

The US Military Division designs and manufactures a range of medium to high technology electronic military equipment and produces systems specifically for the US Government, concentrating on contracts which involve the development for full manufacture of products already conceived on a prototype basis, rather than the development of its own products. However, some test equipment has been designed and developed in-house. The US Military Division has to meet stringent US Government quality requirements and therefore a significant amount of product testing is carried out to ensure a high degree of reliability.

In the year ended 31st March, 1983 approximately 74 per cent. of the US Military Division output was sold directly to the US Defence Department. Most of the remainder was sold to other US organisations acting as prime contractors to the US Defence Department.

The fact that this Division is a supplier to the US Defence Department is of importance to the credibility of the International Division when marketing systems outside the USA. In addition, the technological capability of the Division is of benefit to the international operations.

The US Military Division's business is obtained mainly by bidding competitively in the US military equipment market for contracts put out to tender by the various military and Defence Department procurement agencies. Defence Department and military programmes are normally determined on a five year basis with annual reviews and amendments. Details of specific military programmes are generally known about 12 months in advance. In view of the competitive nature of the market and the products, no advertising or publicity campaigns are undertaken.

The US Military Division employs some 600 people and occupies some 25,000 square feet of manufacturing space in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Products

Products currently under development include a range of systems for efficient production and testing. The specific areas in which the US Military Division currently operates are as follows:

(i) Sensor Systems

The US Military Division currently produces and markets FEWS (Platoon Early Warning System), a seismic and magnetic sensor system which monitors activity within an area and transmits data to a receiver which enables the target to be identified as either one or a group of men or vehicles. Contracts are in progress for the production of other advanced sensor systems.

(ii) Telemetry Systems

Various types of DKT data transmitting sets are produced for the US Navy. These are carried on the missile during development and testing in order to transmit back information on its performance. They may also be used to test missiles in government stores on a sample basis.

(iii) Electronic Fuzes

Fuzes are electronic detonating devices which usually include a target detecting system. In the late 1970s, fuze programmes accounted for a significant proportion of the work carried on by the US Military Division. Specific projects included the M-817 system used on the Chaparral missile and parts of the Strike and Sparrow missile fuzes.

(iv) Communication Systems

Communications contracts include the AN/GR-114 radio data link sound ranging system and the TD-1065 high speed data buffer, both produced for the US Army. The AN/GR-114 picks up the sound of enemy artillery fire and locates its source, and the TD-1065 scrambles data or voice material for transmission over secure US Army communications systems. The Existing Group has recently received its first export order for sound ranging systems.

(v) Test Equipment

Test equipment projects have included a sub-contract, in the mid 1970s, from a major US defence contractor to design and develop equipment to test sub-systems of the C-4 Trident Missile. Expertise resulting from these projects continues to be developed in the design of specialised automatic test equipment primarily for in-house use.

(vi) Other Products

The Directors of ISC consider that there has been a tendency in recent years for prime contractors on larger government defence projects to increase the amount of work sub-contracted to other businesses. The US Military Division, benefiting from its government qualifications and experience, has gained several major sub-contracts with US prime defence contractors. This involves the production of a variety of standard electronic modules for use in specialised computer-related and other systems.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH CUSTOMERS

The International Division has longstanding and close relationships with many of its customers and is required by them to maintain strict confidentiality regarding contracts. In particular, in many cases, the Existing Group cannot disclose the identity of the customer, the subject of the contract or the location at which the products or services supplied by the Existing Group are to be used. Extended credit is advanced to certain of these longstanding customers.

The US Military Division has received security clearance from the US Defense Department and complies fully with that Department's requirements of confidentiality and security.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH SUPPLIERS

The International Division is dependent on outside suppliers for a large part of the constituent elements of its systems and sub-systems. Although delays in delivery, or the supply of defective parts, by outside suppliers could seriously hamper progress on a particular project, the International Division has not in the past experienced difficulties of this nature. As far as the US Military Division is concerned, the Directors of ISC consider that there is no significant risk to its operations from dependence on any one supplier.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research and development is carried on principally by the US Military Division, which has traditionally concentrated more on re-design and modification than on pure research. To enhance the Existing Group's capabilities in selected areas, an Advanced Systems sub-division has been established. Expenditure which does not relate to defence contracts funded by the US Government is written off in the financial statements in the year in which it is incurred. Certain work is currently being carried out on the development of thin film and ring core magnetometers for application in sensitive fuzes and sensors.

A budget of 2 per cent. of total sales has been allocated to augment the US Government research and development programmes undertaken by the US Military Division.

COMPETITION

The Existing Group faces considerable competition both within the USA and internationally in all areas of its operations. While it is expected that competition based on improving technology will continue to be significant to the Existing Group's operations, the Directors of ISC believe that the position established by it, combined with the anticipated growth in demand for the systems and products of the type supplied by the Existing Group throughout the world, should enable it to meet such competition.

PRINCIPAL PREMISES

The US Military Division and the International Division operate from separate leasehold premises in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The latter division also operates from leasehold premises in London and in Basingstoke. Full details of these are set out in paragraph 6 of Appendix 6.

ORGANISATION, DIRECTORS AND EMPLOYEES

Organisation

The Board of ISC is responsible for the overall direction of the activities of the Existing Group, but the management of the divisions are responsible for their day-to-day operations. In order to maintain the security clearance with the US Defense Department, the share capital of the subsidiary through which the US Military Division operates is subject to an irrevocable proxy in favour of three persons approved by the Department who are also directors of that subsidiary (see material contract (viii) in paragraph 18(a) of Appendix 5).

Directors

Mr. James H. Goerlin (aged 53) founded the original business of the Existing Group in 1971 and is the Executive Chairman of ISC. He has a Master of Science degree in Electrical Engineering and has over 25 years of experience in that field. Prior to 1971 he was General Manager, Systems Division of Hamilton Watch Company directing over 1,000 personnel in the development and manufacture of ordnance, electronic devices and systems and prior to that the Engineering Department Manager for a portion of the Pershing missile system for Lockheed Missiles and Space Company.

Mr. Carl H. Dreyer (aged 63) has been with ISC or predecessor companies since they were founded and is Vice-President of Administration and Corporate Secretary of the Existing Group's US holding company. He has a Master of Science degree in Electrical Engineering and over 25 years of experience in that field. He was previously Director of Product Assurance for Hamilton Watch Company and United Aircraft Corporation and prior to that he was involved with quality engineering at Honeywell, Inc.

Mr. John M. Fox (aged 70) has been a non-executive Director of ISC and a predecessor company since 1981. He is Chairman of SCA Services Inc. He retired as a Director of International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) in April 1983.

Mr. John G. Hartley (aged 36) has been Managing Director of the Existing Group's UK subsidiary since 1979. He has an Honorary Degree in Economics. Previously he was a self-employed management consultant and also held a number of advisory and executive posts in manufacturing industry in the United Kingdom.

Mr. John A. Heywood (aged 46) has been a non-executive Director since 1982. He was a Joint Managing Director of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited until July 1982, with special responsibility for international operations, having been employed by that company in the Far East for 20 years.

Mr. Stuart M. Pindell Jr (aged 44) has been with ISC or predecessor companies since 1974 and has been Vice-President and General Manager of the International Division since its inception. He has a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering and has over 20 years of experience, and holds several patents, in the electronics field. Before this, he was President of Novot, Inc., a firm which manufactured electrical and electronic instruments and, prior to that, the Manager of Product Development in the Instruments Division of Hamilton Watch Company.

Mr. Joseph H. Zilligen (aged 42) is Finance Director of ISC and was Vice-President, Finance, and Treasurer of its predecessor company from 1980. He was previously a management consultant with Arthur Young & Company and Treasurer of The J. K. Baker Company.

Employees

The Group employs some 840 people. Industrial relations have been good, although there was a one month strike by production employees in the US Military Division in 1981, when alternative arrangements were made to continue production. After brief qualifying periods a non-contributory pension scheme and life, medical expenses and long term disability insurance are available to all employees in the USA and the United Kingdom.

PAST PROFITS

There is set out below a summary of the results of the current operations of the Existing Group, on the historical cost basis, before extraordinary items arising from the offer for sale in October 1982 for the five years ended 31st March, 1983, which has been extracted from the Accountants' Report, Appendix 1. The Existing Group draws up its financial statements in dollars, so this is its principal operating currency.

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
Sales	26,567	36,519	51,588	75,752	107,480
Cost of sales	(18,753)	(27,375)	(37,050)	(56,227)	(76,404)
Gross profit	8,814	9,144	14,538	19,525	31,076
Overhead	(8,828)	(8,300)	(8,285)	(8,319)	(12,438)
Other operating income	191	328	315	154	124
Operating profit	3,307	3,882	7,968	11,360	18,762
Interest receivable	100	135	110	615	615
Interest payable	(1,475)	(2,472)	(3,283)	(6,042)	(4,282)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	1,932	1,545	4,795	5,933	15,095
Taxation	(443)	(527)	(1,278)	(6,317)	(6,856)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	1,489	1,018	3,517	3,000	8,239

During the period under review, the growth in profit has been largely due to the expansion in business of the International Division. In the four years to 31st March, 1982, gross profit margins remained relatively constant overall on the increased sales. Further significant growth in the International Division occurred in the year to 31st March, 1983 and, although the sales of the US Military Division increased, turnover and profit fell short of budget. Production and shipments of the US Military Division did not meet the production plan and in addition some difficulties were encountered in the timing of suppliers' deliveries.

Interest costs increased during the period to 31st March, 1983 reflecting the expansion of trade on extended credit terms, particularly with customers of the International Division. The year to 31st March, 1983 benefited from the money raised from the offer for sale in October 1982.

Special factors relating to the taxation charge are discussed in Note 4 to the Accountants' Report in Appendix 1.

MARQUARDT

HISTORY

Marquardt was established in California in 1944 and began operations as a sub-contractor to the University of Southern California on a subsonic ramjet propulsion development programme for the US Navy. Marquardt was a public company from 1952 to 1968 when it was acquired by CCI Corporation ("CCI") of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Marquardt operated as a division of CCI from 1968 until May 1974 but, following a reorganisation as of that date, Marquardt has operated as an autonomous subsidiary of CCI.

Marquardt's original work on ramjets led to an involvement in dynamics engineering during the 1950s including ram air power turbine driven units. Subsequently Marquardt developed a range of liquid fuelled rockets for space use.

The dynamics engineering described above required sophisticated manufacturing techniques which were capable of being adapted for other uses. In the 1960s, Marquardt developed a second principal product area, air launched weapons systems. This involved the establishment of special manufacturing techniques and processes for the efficient production of high volume, low cost weapon casings for ordnance systems and components. Marquardt's third principal product area, aerospace component manufacturing, was also established to take advantage of Marquardt's production facilities: a number of sub-contracts have been completed for various US aerospace companies.

BUSINESS

The following table sets out an analysis of Marquardt's turnover and gross profit for the five years ended 30th April, 1983, divided between the three principal product areas:

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
Sales					
Dynamics					
Rocket propulsion systems	13,941	17,465	23,462	35,969	35,555
Turbo products	2,859	7,278	6,887	4,305	8,425
Airbreathing propulsion	16,678	11,722	6,566	5,169	2,522
Air launched weapons	33,378	36,465	36,718	35,448	35,539
Aerospace component manufacturing	24,508	14,117	4,397	4,397	22,741
	3,484	6,573	7,028	9,775	6,564
	61,180	56,155	48,037	60,545	65,837
Gross Profit					
Dynamics					
Rocket propulsion systems	1,705	2,730	4,244	4,338	3,939
Turbo products	1,248	1,235	1,348	946	2,025
Airbreathing propulsion	2,231	2,024	1,073	821	170
Air launched weapons	5,184	5,979	6,665	6,116	6,127
Aerospace component manufacturing	3,074	1,989	494	866	3,626
	800	1,086	1,243	2,368	1,895
	8,788	8,334	8,391	9,346	11,649

PRODUCTS

1. Dynamics

Marquardt is engaged in three principal areas of dynamics engineering:

a) Rocket Propulsion Systems

Marquardt's work on liquid fuelled rockets has concentrated on low thrust systems used in precision control applications. Marquardt has not been involved in main rocket engines for missiles or satellite launchers. Liquid fuelled rockets fall into two main categories, monopropellant and bipropellant. In the first type, thrust is provided by the reaction of a simple liquid fuel with a catalyst. Such systems are relatively simple and were used on earlier, lighter satellites which were sent into a low orbit up to some 150 miles above the Earth. Their main drawback is that they have lower performance than bipropellant rockets and the reaction with the fuel gradually degrades the catalyst. With the trend towards larger, more sophisticated and more expensive satellites being launched into geosynchronous orbit approximately 23,000 miles above the Earth (an orbit in which the speed of the satellite round the Earth matches the speed of rotation of the Earth itself, the satellite remaining in the same place relative to the Earth), systems with a longer life have been sought. This has led to a concentration on bipropellant motors where thrust is produced by the interaction of two different liquids. Such systems can have a life of up to 10 years which is necessary to justify the cost of putting large satellites into geosynchronous orbit. In the early 1970s Marquardt took the decision to develop a family of bipropellant rockets for satellite application, having anticipated the trend towards larger satellites. This is now Marquardt's dominant technology in rocket motors though monopropellant units are still produced for specialised uses.

Marquardt's first operational engine flew on the US Lunar Orbiter which circumnavigated the Moon in 1968 and since then its rocket engines have been used on every manned US space mission. Over 400 Marquardt engines were supplied to Rockwell International for the Apollo programme. The Space Shuttle carries 44 precision attitude control rocket engines developed and manufactured by Marquardt. Apart from its contribution to the manned space programme, Marquardt also provides reaction control rockets for a number of different satellites including US meteorological and communications satellites and the British Aerospace L-SAT.

Marquardt currently manufactures an extensive range of bipropellant and monopropellant precision reaction control rockets with thrusts ranging from 0.010 lbs to 1800 lbs. It is also engaged in the research, design, development and production of new propulsion methods including programmes sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Agency ("NASA") and the US Defense Department.

b) Turbo Products

Marquardt has been a leading developer and producer of ram air powered turbine driven units, controls and accessories since 1948. More than 20,000 units of both fixed-pitch and variable-pitch turbines have been delivered by Marquardt for a broad range of military and commercial aircraft applications including missiles, target systems and pod assemblies. Products break down into two broad categories:

(i) **Target Tow Reels**—Marquardt produces two varieties of reeling machines which provide for the recovery of low cable and targets used in air-to-air and ground-to-air weapons training exercises. Both models are capable of super sonic target towing. The largest model carries 40,000 feet of cable.

(ii) **Ram Air Turbines**—These devices provide either primary or emergency hydraulic, electrical or mechanical power for aircraft, pods or missiles. Examples of Marquardt's products are the ram air turbine to provide emergency power for the DC10 civil airliner and a ram air powered turbine generator which provides primary power for the electronic counter-measures pod mounted on F-4 Phantom aircraft.

c) Airbreathing Propulsion

Marquardt's original business in ramjets is now the smallest activity in terms of sales but it remains a key technology. The ramjet concept is considered to be one of the simplest, most cost-efficient propulsion systems ever devised for flight within the Earth's atmosphere. The ramjet uses fixed components (as opposed to rotating parts in a turbine) to compress air which is forced into the engine by its forward motion. The ramjet therefore needs forward velocity to start its operating cycle. Once operating, compressed air passes in a combustion chamber where fuel is burned and the resultant hot gas expands to high velocity in a nozzle, providing high speed continuous thrust.

The initial velocity required by a ramjet is provided by a booster rocket and most modern ramjet powered missiles use the integral rocket ramjet ("IRR") concept. In this system a solid propellant charge in the combustion chamber accelerates the unit to ramjet operating speed. At that point, when the propellant has been used up, the rocket components are jettisoned and the engine operates as a pure ramjet.

There are a number of versions of this system in which the ramjet uses either solid or liquid fuels. Ramjets are effective up to about five times the speed of sound, and a further variant, known as the super sonic combustion ramjet, will operate at still higher speeds. Marquardt has recently successfully developed and flight tested a liquid fuelled IRR.

Marquardt has designed, developed and produced over 2,300 ramjets for US military applications, mainly for missile and target drone propulsion. Marquardt's current programmes are primarily concentrated on the development of propulsion systems for the next generation of strategic and tactical missiles. These programmes include development of the cruise engine for the US Navy's supersonic anti-ship missile target and a variety of liquid and solid fuelled IRRs for new missiles. Marquardt has developed an IRR to power the advanced strategic air launched missile (ASALM). Development of this engine is continuing for new applications such as long range surface-to-air and air-to-air missiles. The Directors of ISC believe that there is a current trend towards hypersonic missiles and that Marquardt's technology in ramjets is likely to prove of increasing importance.

2. Air Launched Weapons

Marquardt's capabilities in air launched weapons technology cover the production of airborne externally carried free fall weapons or casings for such weapons, anti-tank and anti-aircraft warheads and assemblies, shaped charges, dispensers and sub-munitions components.

Marquardt's production expertise has proved especially valuable in the light of the increasing tendency of modern weapons systems to be packed with sub-munitions. For example, one aircraft delivered special purpose ordnance system manufactured by Marquardt has resulted in a production run of more than 50,000 weapons and 20 million sub-munitions. Marquardt has also been involved in the TOW (Tube-launched, Optically tracked, Wire-guided

The following information relates to the principal subsidiaries of ISC:—

International Signal & Control Group PLC

PRO FORMA STATEMENT OF COMBINED NET ASSETS

	Marquardt at 30th March, 1983	Marquardt at 30th April, 1983	Combined
Fixed assets:			
Tangible	3,715	44,793	48,508
Intangible	625	87	712
Investments and other non-current	190	190	380
	4,530	44,960	49,390
Current assets:			
Stocks	2,125	2,125	4,250
Contract work in progress	14,324	46	14,370
Debtors	33,153	9,442	42,595
Deposits and prepayments with suppliers	20,187	1,876	22,063
Cash at bank and on deposit	16,245	3,598	19,843
	116,279	15,060	131,339
Less:			
Advances contract deposits	(24,039)	(12,395)	(36,434)
Net current assets	92,240	2,665	94,905
Total assets less current liabilities	74,805	47,625	122,430
Less:			
Creditors—amounts due after more than one year	(13,219)	(2,570)	(15,789)
Deferred taxation	273	—	273
Net assets	71,565	44,655	116,220
Net assets per share	44 cents	44 cents	44 cents

The pro forma statement of combined net assets comprises the summation of the consolidated net assets of the Existing Group at 31st March, 1983 and the net assets of Marquardt at 30th April, 1983.

The combined net assets of the Existing Group and Marquardt have been adjusted on the assumption that the estimated net proceeds of the Offer for Sale of new "A" ordinary shares amount to \$45.5 million and are used to acquire the entire issued share capital of Marquardt, and on the basis that the amount due to Marquardt from its former parent at 30th April, 1983 will have been waived before completion of the acquisition of Marquardt.

Net assets per share for the Existing Group at 31st March, 1983 are calculated on the basis of net assets of \$71,565,000 and shares in issue at that date, adjusted for the 1-for-1 scrip issue, of 111.5 million. Combined net assets per share are calculated on the basis of combined net assets of \$116,220,000 and 136.4 million shares, being the number of shares in issue following the Offer for Sale.

APPENDIX 4

APPRAISERS' VALUATION

The Directors of International Signal & Control Group PLC, 180 East Colorado Boulevard, California 91105, USA, on July 28, 1983.

We have made an investigation and appraisal of the plant, property and equipment of The Marquardt Company ("Marquardt"). These assets were appraised by us in connection with the planned purchase by ISC Electronics Inc., your wholly owned United States subsidiary, of the entire issued share capital of Marquardt. The appraisal was made for the purpose of expressing an opinion of the fair market value of these assets as of April 30, 1983 to serve as a guide in financial reporting on the assets under the UK Statement of Standard Accounting Practice No. 14.

The term "fair market value" as used in this letter is defined as the estimated amount at which the property would be sold between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under compulsion to buy or to sell, each having reasonable knowledge of all relevant facts, with equity to both, and with both buyer and seller contemplating retention of the facilities for continued use as an operating business enterprise.

The property appraised consists of land, buildings and improvements and plant and equipment (including office furniture and equipment and vehicles) associated with a going concern. Supplies, materials on hand, and other assets of a current nature and intangible assets, if any, are not included in this report. The assets described above are those reported to us as the property of Marquardt.

Marquardt's facility is located in Van Nuys, California in the Los Angeles Basin. The manufacturing plant is located on 66.3 acres of land and comprises approximately 480,000 square feet of buildings.

In arriving at our opinion of value, we inspected the plant, property and equipment, investigated local market conditions, interviewed members of Marquardt's management and work force, and took into account other relevant matters, including financial information provided by Marquardt and other pertinent industry data, in forming our conclusions. We have not carried out a structural survey of the assets appraised and no allowance is made for expenditure which such a survey may reveal is required.

It is our opinion, based on the investigation and analysis outlined above, that the fair market value of the property appraised, as of April 30, 1983, is FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS (\$50,000,000). This amount is distributed as follows:

The Marquardt Company

Summary of Fair Market Value

Asset Description	Fair Market Value
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Land	18,370,000
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Buildings and Improvements	9,886,000
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Plant and Equipment	33,735,000
---------------------	------------

(Grand Total)	62,000,000
---------------	-------------------

We have made no investigation of and assume no responsibility for the title to or any liabilities against the property appraised.

None of this letter may be disseminated to the public through advertising, public relations, news or any other means of communication without prior written consent and approval of The American Appraisal Company.

Respectfully submitted,

THE AMERICAN APPRAISAL COMPANY

By M. G. Koeper

Vice President

APPENDIX 5

STATUTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Share capital of ISC

The following table shows the authorised and issued share capital after the Offer for Sale—

	Issued or to be issued fully paid or credited as fully paid
Authorised	
16,000,000	10,183,778
Notes:	3,480,000

(i) ISC was incorporated on 7th September, 1982, with an authorised share capital of 100,000,000 ordinary shares of \$1.00 each at which it was issued for cash at par. On 9th September, 1982, each ordinary share of \$1.00 was subdivided into 10 ordinary shares of \$0.10 each and 99,000,000 of such shares, which were then unissued, were cancelled resulting in an authorised share capital of \$7,500,000. On 21st September, 1982, 14,100,000 ordinary shares were issued, credited as fully paid, as consideration for the acquisition of a majority interest in ISC Electronics Inc. ("Electronics") from Mr. J. H. Guerin. Pursuant to an offer for sale of 17,038,446 ordinary shares of ISC, made in October 1982 at a price of 150p per share, all such shares were allotted at that price. After completion of that offer for sale, 38,257,038 ordinary shares were issued, credited as fully paid, as consideration for the acquisition of the balance of the issued share capital of Electronics and 12,450,000 ordinary shares were issued, credited as fully paid, as consideration for the acquisition of the whole of the issued share capital of ISC London PLC ("ISC-L") not then owned by ISC or its subsidiaries.

(ii) On 31st March, 1983, the date to which the latest audited accounts of ISC were made up, ISC had an authorised share capital of \$7,500,000 divided into 75 million ordinary shares of \$0.10 each, of which 5,746,892 were issued fully paid or credited as fully paid.

(iii) On 8th August, 1983, the authorised share capital was increased to \$16,000,000, divided into 160,000,000 ordinary shares and 34,800,000 "A" ordinary shares of which, following a 1-for-1 scrip issue, 121,537,784 ordinary shares and 10,262,216 "A" ordinary shares were issued fully paid or credited as fully paid.

(iv) ISC will issue 24,344,000 new "A" ordinary shares fully paid pursuant to this Offer for Sale.

(v) Upon completion of the acquisition of Marquardt, ISC will issue 600,000 ordinary shares credited as fully paid to CCI, being part of the consideration for the acquisition of Marquardt.

(b) Share capital of Marquardt

Marquardt was incorporated in the state of Delaware, USA, on 28th April, 1974. The share capital of Marquardt is as follows—

	Issued
Authorised	
100,000	1,000

(c) "A" ordinary shares

After 17th February, 1984 the "A" ordinary shares of \$0.10 each of ISC will rank *pari passu* with the ordinary shares in the capital of ISC and will thereupon be redesignated as ordinary shares. Share certificates for "A" ordinary shares will remain valid after 17th February, 1984 but will be exchanged, without charge, for certificates referring to ordinary shares upon application to ISC's Registrars by holders of those shares. All certificates issued after 17th February, 1984 in respect of transfers of former "A" ordinary shares will refer to ordinary shares.

2. SUBSIDIARIES

ISC has the following subsidiaries, all of which are wholly owned—

Date of incorporation	Country or state of incorporation	Issued share capital	Business
-----------------------	-----------------------------------	----------------------	----------

ISC London PLC	14th August, 1979	England	\$4,681,250	Marketing and component sales
ISC Electronics Inc.	27th August, 1982	Delaware, USA	\$437,817.10	Holding company
ISC Electronics Inc. ("United Corp.")	21st January, 1971	Delaware, USA	\$422,993.40	Manufacturing
ISC Technologies Inc. ("Tech")	14th July, 1975	Delaware, USA	\$2,500	Export marketing
ISC Exports Inc.	8th November, 1982	Delaware, USA	\$4,000	Export marketing

Marquardt has one subsidiary, Marquardt International Sales Company, which was incorporated in the state of Delaware, USA, on 14th January, 1983. It has an authorised share capital of \$100,000 divided into 1,000 shares of common stock of \$100 each of which 25 such shares have been issued for cash, payment for which remains outstanding.

3. DIRECTORS' SHAREHOLDINGS AND OTHER INTERESTS

The Directors of ISC had, or will have (ignoring "A" ordinary shares for which Mr. Hartley and Mr. Hewwood, who intend to apply for such shares, may successfully apply under this Offer for Sale) the following beneficial interests in the share capital of ISC, all of which are interests in ordinary shares of ISC—

	Before offer for sale	After scrip issue and offer for sale
J. H. Guerin	14,800,473	21,200,944
C. H. Dreyer	828,000	1,440,000
J. M. Pindell	100,000	200,000
J. G. Hartley	7,500	15,000
A. Heywood	680,000	800,000
S. M. Pindell	300,000	600,000
J. H. Zillig	—	—

Before the scrip issue Mr. Guerin had a non-beneficial interest in 900,000 ordinary shares. After the scrip issue and the Offer for Sale, Mr. Guerin will have a non-beneficial interest in 1,400,000 ordinary shares, being shares registered and to be registered in the name of his sister, Esther Guerin, over which he holds a proxy.

Mr. C. H. Dreyer and Mr. J. H. Guerin are partners in ISC Associates which is the landlord under the lease of the premises at 2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa., USA, and of the hangar at Lancaster Airport, particulars of which are set out in paragraph 6 below. Save as disclosed herein, no Director of ISC has any beneficial interest, direct or indirect, in any assets which, since 31st March, 1983 have been or are proposed to be acquired, disposed of by or issued to ISC or any of its subsidiaries or Marquardt or its subsidiary.

	Commencement date	Expiry date	Employing company	Nature of appointment	Annual remuneration
J. H. Guerin	1.11.82	31.10.87	Electronics	Chairman and President	\$162,000
C. H. Dreyer	1.11.82	31.10.85	Electronics	Vice-President and Secretary	\$117,000
J. G. Hartley	1.11.82	31.10.85	ISC-L	Managing Director	\$56,000
S. M. Pindell	1.11.82	31.10.85	Tech	President	\$140,000
J. H. Zillig	1.11.82	31.10.85	Electronics	Chief Financial Officer	\$127,000

Save as mentioned above, no Director of ISC has a service contract with ISC or any subsidiary thereof, or Marquardt or its subsidiary.

(e) The aggregate emoluments of the Directors in the period ended 31st March, 1983 were \$208,000 and the emoluments payable to the Directors for the period ending 31st March, 1984 under the arrangements in force at the date hereof are estimated to amount to \$255,000.

4. MAJOR SHAREHOLDINGS

Save for Mr. Guerin's beneficial and non-beneficial interests referred to above which will together represent 16.8 per cent. of the issued share capital of ISC following this Offer for Sale, the Directors are not aware of any person holding or beneficially interested in 5 per cent. or more of the issued share capital of ISC.

5. ACCOUNTS

Full individual accounts of the US incorporated subsidiaries of ISC and of Marquardt and its subsidiary are not required to be delivered to the Registrar of Companies as such companies are not registered under the Companies Act 1948 or 1981 or earlier applicable legislation.

Full individual accounts relating to the financial period ended 31st March, 1983 in respect of ISC and ISC-L have been prepared but have not been delivered to the Registrar of Companies. Subject to this, full individual accounts, relating to each financial period to which the financial information concerning ISC-L relates, have been so delivered. The auditors of each such company have made a report under Section 14 of the Companies Act 1967 in respect of each such set of accounts, whether delivered or not delivered, and each such report was an unqualified report within the meaning of Section 43 of the Companies Act 1960.

6. PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES OCCUPIED BY ISC AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND MARQUARDT

The following are the principal business locations occupied by ISC and its subsidiaries and Marquardt—

Address	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA
ISC	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA
ISC-L	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA
ISC Electronics Inc.	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA
ISC Electronics Inc. ("United Corp.")	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA
ISC Technologies Inc. ("Tech")	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA
ISC Exports Inc.	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA
Marquardt	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA	2000 Hampden Road, Lancaster, Pa. 17601, USA

On the date of the prospectus in the USA the tenant is required to pay, in addition to the current rent stated, all the outgoings of the land, attributable to the relevant property including, in certain cases, interest and taxes. The tenant has the option to renew the lease for a further period of five years at a rent to be determined by the tenant and the landlord.

*These premises are expected to be occupied by ISC in December, 1983.

*These premises are expected to be occupied by ISC in September, 1983.

7. SUMMARY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF ISC

The Articles of Association ("the Articles") of ISC contain provisions, *inter alia*, to the following effect—

Share Capital

A shareholder may be required to notify ISC of any interests in ISC's issued share capital pursuant to Section 74 of the Companies Act 1981 and ISC may suspend a shareholder's voting rights should he fail to give ISC the necessary notification within 42 days of being required to do so by ISC or should the Directors not be satisfied that the information given is true and accurate in all respects and ISC has served notice to that effect on the registered holder of the shares.

Quorum

A quorum at general meetings shall be not less than three members present in person or by proxy.

Votes

Subject to the restriction mentioned above and any special rights or restrictions as to voting attached to any shares or in accordance with the Articles, on a show of hands every member present in person and entitled to vote shall have one vote only and on a poll every member present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote shall have one vote for every share held by him. No such special rights or restrictions apply at the date hereof.

Unissued Shareholdings

ISC may sell the shares of a member or of a person entitled on death or bankruptcy of a member if such member or other person has not cashed warrants or cheques sent by ISC over a period of five years and ISC has not, after giving notice in the Press, received indication of the whereabouts or existence of the member or other person. ISC shall be obliged to issue for the proceeds of sale to the person entitled thereto.

Directors

(a) There is no shareholding qualification for Directors of ISC.

(b) The Directors are subject to retirement on reaching the age of seventy years but are eligible for re-election year by year thereafter.

(c) The aggregate fees of the Directors shall not exceed \$78,000 per annum or such higher amount as ISC by ordinary resolution may from time to time determine. Such remuneration shall be divided among the Directors as they shall agree or, in default of agreement, equally. Any Director who renders any special or extra services to ISC may be paid such extra remuneration by way of salary, participation in profits or otherwise as the Directors may determine.

(d) The Directors may from time to time appoint any one or more of them to be the holder of an executive office on such terms and for such period as they may determine. Any Director so appointed to the office of managing director shall not be subject to retirement by rotation and shall receive such remuneration as the Directors may determine.

(e) At every Annual General Meeting, one third of the Directors who are subject to retirement by rotation shall retire from office. A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election.

(f) Any Director may hold office as a Director or other officer of, or be otherwise interested in, any other company of which ISC is a member or in which ISC is otherwise interested and no such Director shall unless otherwise agreed be liable to account for any remuneration or other benefits receivable by him as a Director or officer of, or by virtue of his interest in, any such other company.

(g) The Directors may confer upon any Director appointed to an executive office any of the powers exercisable by them as Directors, upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as they think fit, and may revoke or vary any such powers.

(h) The Directors may establish and maintain any pension, superannuation, benevolent or life assurance fund, scheme or arrangement (whether contributory or otherwise) for the benefit of any present or former employee or Director of ISC, its holding company or subsidiary or predecessors in business provided that, in the case of a Director, he holds or has held an executive position or agreement for service with ISC or such other company as aforesaid, and for the wives, widows, families and dependants of any such persons.

(i) Save as provided in the Articles of Association, a Director shall not vote on any resolution of the Board in respect of any contract or arrangement or other proposal in which he is interested (otherwise than by virtue of his interest in shares or debentures or other securities of or otherwise through ISC) nor shall he be counted in the quorum at a meeting in relation to any resolution in which he is so interested. However, a Director shall be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of any resolution concerning the following matters, namely—

- the giving of any security or indemnity to him in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him at the request of or for the benefit of ISC or any of its subsidiaries;
- the giving of any security or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of ISC or any of its subsidiaries for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
- any proposal concerning an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by ISC or any of its subsidiaries for subscription or purchase in which offer he is or is to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting thereof;
- any proposal concerning any other company in which he is interested directly or indirectly and whether as an officer or shareholder or otherwise howsoever, provided that he together with any person connected with him is not the holder of or beneficially interested in 1 per cent. or more of any class of the equity share capital of such company or of any third company through which his interest is derived) or of the voting rights available to members of the relevant company;
- any proposal concerning the adoption, modification or operation of a superannuation fund or retirement benefits scheme under which he may benefit and which has been approved by or is subject to and conditional upon approval by the Board of Inland Revenue for taxation purposes;
- any contract arrangement or proposal for the benefit of employees of the Group under which the Director benefits in a similar manner as the employees and does not accord to any Director as such any privilege or advantage not generally accorded to the employees to which the scheme or fund relates.

ISC may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax any of these provisions to any extent or ratify any transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of these provisions.

Restrictions on Transfer

The Directors shall not register any person as a holder of a share unless he has been furnished with a declaration signed by or on behalf of the prospective holder stating whether or not such registration would result in such share being held by a North American Person.

Borrowing Powers

The Directors shall restrict the borrowings of ISC so as to secure that, save with the previous sanction of an ordinary resolution, no money shall be borrowed if the aggregate principal amount outstanding of all moneys borrowed by the Group (including inter-group borrowings) then exceeds or would as a result of such borrowing exceed an amount equal to twice the aggregate of the amount paid up on the share capital of ISC and the amount standing to the credit of the consolidated capital and revenue reserves of ISC as shown by the latest audited consolidated balance sheet of ISC but excluding any sum or sums of money intended to be applied and actually applied within six months of the date of borrowing in the repayment (with or without premium) of any moneys then already borrowed or secured and then outstanding all of which shall be subject to such adjustments as may be necessary in respect of any variation in the paid up share capital or consolidated capital reserves of ISC since the date of its latest audited balance sheet or such adjustment as the auditors consider necessary. Amounts borrowed in respect of contracts to the extent of credit insurance thereon shall be deemed not to be borrowed moneys.

Liquidation

The capital of ISC consists of ordinary shares and "A" ordinary shares. In the event of liquidation, all shareholders shall rank *pari passu* in respect of the proceeds of liquidation, if any, after all liabilities of ISC have been met.

8. GENERAL MEETINGS OF ISC

The Annual General Meeting of each year shall be held within seven months following the close of each accounting reference period. Extraordinary General Meetings may be convened at any time by the Directors or may be requisitioned by shareholders holding not less than one-tenth of the paid up share capital carrying voting rights. Notice of all general meetings will be posted to shareholders at their registered address giving the time and place of the meeting and the business to be transacted.

9. REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF ISC

The Annual Report and Accounts and any interim statements of ISC will be sent to shareholders at their registered address. Copies may be obtained from The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, Registrars Department, and Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

10. TRADING IN ISC SHARES ON THE LUXEMBOURG STOCK EXCHANGE

Trading in ISC shares on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange will be in accordance with its rules and regulations and subject to the payment of normal brokerage fees. A holder of ISC shares, when instructing his broker, will have to complete a share transfer form. Brokers are required to check the identity and legal capacity of both purchaser and seller. Every Wednesday, ISC's transfer agent in Luxembourg will register transfers of ISC shares made on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange during the preceding week and will send, without delay, a new share certificate to the purchaser's broker and a confirmation card to the selling broker, if appropriate, with a certificate for any ISC shares which have not been included in the sale, thereby informing them of the completion of the transfer. The brokers will settle the bargain within 3 days of the receipt of the new certificate and confirmation of completion.

11. CONSENTS

Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. have given and have not withdrawn their written consent to the issue of this document with the inclusion herein of their Reports and the references to them in the form and content in which they respectively appear. The American Appraisal Company has given and has not withdrawn its written consent to the issue of this document with the inclusion herein of its Report and the references to it in the form and content in which they respectively appear.

12. SUMMARY OF THE AGREEMENT FOR THE ACQUISITION OF MARQUARDT AND ARRANGEMENTS WITH MR. WOODGRIFT

Agreement for the acquisition of Marquardt

- Parties
- CCI Corporation ("CCI")
- ISC Electronics Inc. ("Electronics")

(i) Purchase consideration and escrow agreement

The consideration for the acquisition of the entire issued share capital of Marquardt is the cash sum of \$43.5 million ("Cash Purchase Price") and the allotment to CCI of 600,000 ordinary shares of \$0.10 each of ISC credited as fully paid ("Stock Purchase Price"). The Cash Purchase Price is payable to CCI in three instalments, the balance of \$4 million being payable at completion to an Escrow Agent to be paid by such Agent (subject to certain conditions) to CCI with interest on the first anniversary of completion. Interest is payable to CCI at Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company's prime rate on \$38.5 million from 28th July, 1983 until completion.

The Stock Purchase Price is subject to the restriction that C

Eurobonds prices (yields and premiums)

Eurobonds prices (yields and premiums)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367
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	Price	Current Yield
World Bank 6% 1992	98 25	8.06
World Bank 6% 1992	103 1/2	7.65
World Bank 7 1/2% 1991	95 50	8.45
E.C.B. 1994	92 1/2	8.29

	Price	Current Yield
Sevens & Chart 1984	98 75	13.18
1.9.1 1985	100 25	10.48

Barclays Bank 1989	100.00	0.85
Michael Port 1987	100.00	0.87
Green National	99.55	0.91
G.L.B. 1989	100.10	0.99
Barclays Bank 1990	100.89	1.04
B.N.P.	99.57	0.90
Michael Bank 1992	100.55	0.91
Chase Manhattan 1993	100.21	1.07
Nat West 1994	100.18	0.87
Barclays Bank 1996	100.76	1.05

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited

National Funds					
id	Pret W and Offer	Ch'ge on Weat Trust		Current id	Offer Tnd
41 02	-1.35	OC RK Fd	BKS	37.29	39.67

[illegible][illegible]

Copies of this Offer for Sale with Application Forms may be obtained from:-

Robert Fleming & Co. Limited,
 8 Crosby Square,
 London EC3A 5AN

L. Messel & Co.,
 Winchester House,
 100 Old Broad Street,
 London EC2P 2HX

and from the following branches of **The Royal Bank of Scotland plc**—

New Issues Department, 24 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9BA	36 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YB	86 Buchanan Street, Glasgow G1 3BA
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and from the following branches of Williams & Glyn's Bank plc—

11/12 Bennett Hill, Birmingham B2 5RS	36/38 Baldwin Street, Bristol BS1 1NR
38 Mosley Street, Manchester M60 2BE	31 Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE1 6ES

Application Form

cheques on bank's drafts to be cleared through the facilities provided by our members at their clearing and bearing the appropriate clearing costs similar to the Royal Bank of Scotland plc, and access "Not Negotiable" to the clearing banks in full of the price tendered, and will be lodged with The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, New Lane Department, 24 Lombard Street, London, EC3A 3BF, not later than 10 a.m. on Friday, 13th August, 1983. A separate cheque or banker's draft must accompany each application. No application can be considered unless these conditions are fulfilled. All cheques or banker's drafts are liable to be presented for payment. Applicants are strongly advised to use first class post and to allow 2 days for delivery.

International Signal & Control Group PLC
(Incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 1948, as 1951 No. 1882614)
Offer for Sale by Tender by Robert Fleming & Co. Limited of 34,800,000 "A"

Ordinary shares of US \$0.10 each at a minimum tender price of 125p per share, the price tendered being payable in full on application

Please fill in the price tendered.

Unless all three boxes opposite are properly completed this application may be treated as invalid.

* The price per share at which application is made must be inserted here and must be 125p or more.

* Price tendered	* Number of "A" shares tendered	* Amount

Ordinary shares of US \$0-10 each at a minimum tender price of 125¢ per share, the price tendered being payable in full on application

Using all three pages applicants are properly completed this application may be treated as invalid.

The price per share at which applications are made must be inserted here and must be 125¢ or a higher price which is a multiple of 1¢.

* Applicants must be holders of a minimum of 400 shares and no multiples of 200 shares up to 1,000 shares, thereafter in multiples of 500 shares up to 10,000 shares; thereafter in multiples of 1,000 shares up to 50,000 shares and thereafter in multiples of 10,000 shares.

** The number of shares applied for multiplied by the price per share at which shares are tendered.

* Price tendered per share	** Number of shares applied for	** Amount paid
\$		\$

Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
I/We enclose a cheque/banker's draft payable to The Royal Bank of Scotland plc for the above-mentioned sum + + +
+ + + being the full amount of the price tendered on application for the above stated number + + + of "A" ordinary shares of 30 10
of International Signal & Control Group Plc (the "Company"). I/We offer to purchase that number of such shares on
the terms and subject to the conditions of the Offer for Sale dated 1st August, 1983 and subject to the Memorandum and
Articles of Association of the Company and I/We hereby undertake and agree to accept the same or any lesser number in
which this application may be met. I/We hereby authorize any to send a pro rata letter of Acceptance to

number of shares in respect of which this application has been accepted, and/or a cheque for any moneys returnable, by the said company to the address given in the box below and to procure any/all names to be placed on the Register of Members of the Company as holder(s) of such of the said shares the right to which is not effectively renounced.

In consideration of Robert Fleming & Co. Limited agreeing to accept applications upon the terms and subject to the conditions of the said Offer for Sale for an aggregate number of 34,500,000 "A" ordinary shares of 20/- each of the Company, the undersigned hereby agree that this application shall be irrevocable until 18th August, 1983 and that this paragraph shall constitute a binding contract between the said Robert Fleming & Co. Limited which shall become binding upon receipt of the application form by The Registrar of Companies, London and Robert Fleming & Co. Limited, the terms of which shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the said Offer for Sale in respect of the said shares.

upon the basis of allocation shall constitute acceptance of my/our application on such terms.

I/We hereby represent and declare as follows:

(a) I/We understand and agree that the "A" ordinary shares have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and may not be offered, sold, resented, transferred, or otherwise exchanged or otherwise disposed of, directly or indirectly, in North America or to North American Persons (as such phrases are defined in the Offer for Sale) at any time prior to 17th February, 1984;

(b) I/We are not one of us is a North American Person (as defined in the Offer for Sale); and

(c) I/We are not one of us is acquiring the "A" ordinary shares for the account of any North American Person.

I/We acknowledge that the Letters of Acceptance and cheques for any moneys returnable may be held pending clearance of applicants' cheques.

1. Signature _____ Date _____ August, 1953.

<div>Christian or Forename(s) (in full)</div> <div>Surname (Mr, Mrs, Miss or Title)</div>	For Office Use Only
	1. Acceptance Letter No. _____ 2. No. of children _____

On the case of Joint Applications all further applicants must sign and complete below)

2. Surname (Mr., Mrs., Miss or Title) _____
 Christian or Forename(s) _____
 (in full)
 Address (in full) _____

 _____ Signature _____

4. SURNAME (Mr., Mrs., Miss or Title) _____
 Christian or Pseudonym(s) _____
 (in full)
 Address (in full) _____
 _____ Signature _____

Signature _____
(In full)
Address (in full) _____

A corporation should sign under the hand of a duly authorized officer who should state his representative capacity. If this Form is signed by an attorney, the power of attorney or a duly certified copy thereof must accompany the

No receipt will be issued for the payment on application, but an acknowledgment will be forwarded through the post in due course, either by a fully paid Letter of Acceptance for all the "A" surplus shares applied for, or by a fully paid Letter of Acceptance for part of the shares applied for and a cheque for any surplus money, or by the return by cheque through the bank of the application money, in each case at the risk of the applicant.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Cee-fax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports details. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time. Introduced by Frank Bough and Sue Cook. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hour; regional news, traffic and weather at 8.45, 9.15, 9.45 and 10.15; keep fit and family finance between 8.45 and 9.00; tonight's television preview between 9.15 and 9.30; review of the papers at 9.30 and 9.45; and food and cooking highlights between 8.45 and 9.00. The guest is composer Henry Mancini.

9.00 Hey Look... That's Mel Chris Harris as at the annual meeting of the Southampton Cycle Speedway Club; watches trampoline and meets children from St Thomas' School for the Deaf; Basingstoke 9.25 Jackanory. Rula Laniya reads The Winged Hussar, a Polish folk tale (p. 9.40) The Wombles (p. 9.45) Why Don't You? Ideas from Belfast for young people with time on their hands (p. 10.00) Closedown.

1.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Vivien Greger. The weather details come from Michael Fish 1.27 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles 1.30 Check-a-Block. A See-Saw programme for the very young (p. 1.45) Cartoon: Barney Bear in The Prospecting Bear 1.55 Cusden on Avon. Richard Owen travels from Pwsey to Amersbury.

2.25 The First World Athletic Championships from Helsinki, introduced by Desmond Lynam. Coverage of three finals - the Men's triple jump (at 4.00), the Women's 100 metres (5.00) and the Men's 100 metres (6.00) plus the heats in other competitions (continued on this channel at 6.50 with highlights of the day's events following the 9.00 news).

6.10 News with Moira Stuart 6.30 South East at Six.

6.50 The First World Athletic Championships from Helsinki. Introduced by Desmond Lynam.

7.20 Matt Houston: A Novel Way to Die. A renowned author is murdered at a crime-writers convention. The millionaire detective discovers she had many enemies, several of whom were staying at the same hotel the night she died.

8.10 Panorama: The Open Scandal. A repeat showing of Tom Mangold's investigations into the drug that was falsely claimed to be a cure for arthritis. His investigations reveal that details of the adverse side effects that emerged from using the drug were suppressed by the manufacturers (p. 1).

9.00 News with John Humphrys followed by The First World Athletic Championships. Highlights of the day's three finals.

9.40 Film: The Ballad of Cable Hogue (1970) starring Jason Robards and Stella Stevens. Comedy western about a prospector who is left to die in the desert by his crooked partner. In his struggle to survive he discovers a water hole which he develops and makes himself a rich man - but with revenge still in his soul. Directed by Sam Peckinpah.

11.40 News headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Martin Wainwright. News from Lynda Berry at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.55; sport at 8.45 and 9.45; highlights of Diana Dore's diet at 7.10; pop video at 7.55; star romance at 8.05; exercises with Mad Lizzie 8.50; and from 9.00 Roland Rat in Edinburgh.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by Sesame Street in which the Muppets appear learning without seeming to. 10.25 Friends of My Friends. A day in the life of two Pakistani children from the Hindu Kush region. 10.30 Little House on the Prairie. Part two of There's No Place Home (p. 1).

12.00 We'll Tell You a Story. Christopher Lillicrap with a story, a song and a rhyme for the very young (p. 12.30) The Questions. The advantages of bugs investigated by Brian Trueman.

1.00 News with Carol Barnes. 1.20 Thames news from Robin Hudson. 1.30 The Catcher. Western pioneer saga starring Rosemary Harris and Ben Murphy.

2.30 The World Athletics Championships from the Olympic Stadium, Helsinki, introduced by Dickie Davies. Coverage of the semi-final heats in the 400 metres hurdles and the start of the women's seven event. Highlight in which Britain's Judy Livermore is competing.

4.00 We'll Tell You a Story. (p. 4.15) Cartoon: Victor and Maria in The Lift. 4.20 A Musical World. Children from Leek High School, Staffordshire, perform a musical exploration of the Staffordshire Moorlands.

4.50 The World Athletics Championships. Coverage of the triple jump final and the finals of the men's and women's 100 metres (5.00) and the Men's 100 metres (6.00) plus the heats in other competitions (continued on this channel at 6.50 with highlights of the day's events following the 9.00 news).

6.15 News 6.30 Thames news. 7.00 The Krypton Factor. Heat seven and four more hopefuls compete for a place in the semi-final of the brain and brawn competition. Introduced by Gordon Burns.

7.30 Coronation Street. Bert Tully has been found and wife sets off to collect him.

8.00 The Starlight Show. A 1960s variety show in the guise of a musical play. With Alvin Stardust as the Big Band leader - host of a radio spectacular. Also starring Lynsey de Paul.

8.30 World in Action: Colonel Raft's Refuge. A documentary that exposes Nazi SS Colonel Walter Rauff in his Santiago, Chile, hideout. (see Choice).

9.00 Minder: Poetic Justice - Part 1. By a quirk of chance Arthur is selected for jury service. In his absence Terry is in charge of the Aladdin's Cave look-up. Starring Dennis Waterman and George Cole.

10.00 News. 10.30 Look Familiar. Denis Norden reminisces about the show business stars of the Thirties and Forties with guests Bill Owen, Erika Kirk and Larry Grayson.

11.00 Film: The Abominable Dr Phibes (1971) starring Vincent Price. Spook horror about a disgraced musician who carries out a vendetta against the surgeon team who he believes were responsible for the death of his wife. Directed by Robert Fuest.

12.40 Night Theatre from the Rev Dr Kenneth Grant.



Xie Fang and Cao Yind in Two Stage Sisters: Channel 4, 10.30pm

BBC 2

8.05 Open University: Coal Power 8.30 Against the Odds. Interview: 8.55 Complex Numbers. 7.45 Britain: Granary for the Roman Empire. Closedown at 8.10.

10.30 Play School. For the under fives, presented by Sarah Long and Don Spencer. The story is Mrs Toppledoodle's New Hat, by Phyllis Pearce. Closedown at 10.55.

4.15 Play School. See above.

4.40 Cartoon: Scooby and Scrappy Dog in The Sorcerer's Menace (p. 1).

5.00 The Red Hand Gang. Part four and the gang frighten the kidnappers by pretending to be ghosts (p. 1).

5.35 Topper: Vintage (Fifties) American comedy series about a pair of ghosts who return to haunt their earthly home in the company of a diplomat's dog.

6.00 The Englishman and the Horse. A documentary that illustrates the affection that families have for their four-legged friends (p. 1).

6.55 Six Fifty-five. Guests Omar Sharif and Patricia Onda explain why they like to spend their summers in Sussex. Both are appearing in the new Channel 4 production, with the added bonus for Mr Sharif of having Goodwood racecourse on the doorstep.

7.30 News headlines with subtitles.

7.35 A Moment to Talk. The fifth in the series that eavesdrops on conversations between agricultural workers from farms around Northleach, Gloucestershire.

7.50 Q.E.D. - 'Old Wives' Tales. With Professor Noel Dilly as he scours the Cotswolds listening to tales grandmothers used to tell (p. 1) (see Choice).

8.20 The Paul Daniels Magic Show. His guests are illusionist, Hans Jönorff and comic magician, Johnny Paul (p. 1).

9.00 Cliff My Bluff. Jazz Goddard and Russell Harty assist Arthur Marshall while Frank Muir has the assistance of Susi Arnold and Nigel Hawthorne.

9.30 One Man and his Dog. The Irish features Arthur, Mawhinney, Norma Kinrade and Dennis Birchall (p. 1).

10.10 Motive. Dr Anthony Clark in conversation with Paula Clark.

10.50 Newsnight. The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the main stories of the day.

11.40 Open University: Halcyons and Noble Gases 12.05 Colour Television (p. 12.30) Maths Methods - Line Integrals. Ends at approximately 1.00.

One of the most notorious of the war criminals still free has been flushed from South American woodland by World in Action. COLONEL RAUFF'S REFUGE (TV 8.30 pm) traces the career of the man who exterminated the murders of almost a quarter of a million men, women and children with his specially constructed mobile gas chambers. Walter Rauff has been living the life of a well-to-do retired businessman in a select suburb of Santiago, the capital of Chile, since he was the subject of an abortive extradition request by the West German government 20 years ago. World in Action, with unpublished documents has been able to plot Rauff's flight from Milan where he was SS chief at the end of World War Two, to the Middle East, and eventually to Chile where he lives under the unassuming name of Xie Fang.

CHANNEL 4

5.30 Making the Most Of... Theresa Birch with the second of her series of programmes on pastimes that cost little or no money. Ashley Jackson continues his oil painting course while Evelyn Cook shows how to make a garden. Pressing: Joe Maden reveals the joys of allotment gardening; and Hunter Davies goes for a walk around a London park.

6.00 Manesque. Neil Cossons continues his series that looks at the way in which man has shaped Britain's landscape since the industrial Revolution. 250 years ago, this evening he visits the Kennet and Avon canal, originally designed to link the ports of London and Bristol. Made redundant by the Great Western Railway, it helped to construct the canal today is being restored to help to preserve it as an historically significant leisure amenity.

6.30 Here's Lucy. The first of a new series and Lucy persuades her brother-in-law to use the musical talents of two children at a lavish party he is throwing. But why has she stepped into the breach at the last moment?

7.00 Channel Four News with Peter Sissons, Trevor Macdonald and Sarah Hogg. Headlines at 7.30 with city news at 7.55 followed by Foreign Perspectives.

7.50 Comment. With his view on a matter of topical importance is Chota Karodji, editor-in-chief of the Asian Star.

8.00 The World Athletics Championships. Highlights of the second day's events in Helsinki which included the finals of the triple jump and the men's and women's 100 metres.

8.30 City Centre Cycling from Glasgow. The second leg of the Kallag's Cycling Championships, decided over five miles. Introduced by Steve Rider with commentator Phil Lippert.

9.30 Ear to the Ground. Current affairs for young adults. Tonight's items include a visit to the Young Socialists' Summer Camp; problems met by disabled students; contemporary art and singer, Tricia.

10.30 The Eleventh Hour. Film: Two Stage Sisters (1964) The second film in the series devoted to issues affecting women today was made in China, just prior to the Cultural Revolution, and was one of the hits of the National Film Theatre's 1980 retrospective of Chinese cinema. The story concerns a young actress, one who works for her father's travelling opera troupe, the other a runaway bride who joins the troupe to escape the wrath of her family. The film is preceded by a short introduction.

12.45 Closedown.

CHOICE

The military dictatorship. Rauff has been secretly filmed by World in Action and briefly interviewed, but for the four weeks the cameras were camped outside his home. Rauff emerged only twice. One of the more deserving cases in a series of repeats is tonight's Q.E.D. OLD WIVES' TALES (BBC2 7.50 pm) in which Professor Noel Dilly wanders the Cotswolds testing the truth behind old country sayings. Surprisingly, a fair number stand up to modern scientific examination but, predictably, most of them are proved to be nonsense. Either way, Professor Dilly's investigations make for a most enjoyable half-an-hour. Another welcome repeat is John Arden's Gles Cooper Award-winning play, THE OLD MAN SLEEPS ALONE (Radio 4 8.10 pm) which was commissioned by the BBC as part of their 60th anniversary celebrations. The play, in the 12th century, concerns the building of Durham Cathedral. The French master mason in charge of the project is dying and has to leave the completion of the task to his two young English apprentices. But which of them will inherit the secrets of his craft? His daughter shares his secret and, in a dying wish, the Frenchman asks her to impart the knowledge to the apprentice she chooses to marry. Should she wed the abler of the two or the one she would prefer to marry? Linda Gardner plays the daughter with Nigel Anthony and Christian Rodska as the two apprentices.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Week presented from Northern Ireland by John Johnston. 6.25 Shipping Forecast. 6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day, 6.55 Weather, 7.00, 8.00 News, 7.25, 8.25 Sport, 8.30, 7.30, 8.25 Summary, 8.35 Thought for the Day. 8.35 The Week on 4. A preview of the week's programmes by David Hutchinson. 8.43 Car Wash! by Hazel Burton, a story in five parts by Edward Phillips. Set in the year of the Battle of Traillair, the novel tells the story of a young man whose lives change dramatically when they meet a near-dead soldier on a beach. 8.57 Weather, travel. 9.00 News. Start the Week with Richard Briers. 9.15 Kaleidoscope. Sir Peter Hall's staging of the 1983 Beethoven Festival. The Ring of Nibelungen is thought to have established a new style of Wagnerian production. Paul Kuhn has been behind the scenes at the Festival Theatre and talked to those involved with the mammoth production and reports on the critical reactions to the first complete cycle. 9.30 The World Tonight. 9.35 The World's News. 9.40 A Book at Bedtime. In the Cage, by Henry James, abridged for radio. A young girl becomes heavily involved with an uncle after which is conducted mostly through telegrams sent via the stinging office where she works. The reader is Charles Kay. 11.15 The World Tonight. 11.20 Travellers' Tales. Nine programmes in which the adventures and reflections of correspondents abroad are recounted (2). Tonight's programme deals with Vaughan's visit to England. Peter Haydon is the reader. 11.30 ENGLAND: Weather with above except 6.55-7.00pm. 11.35-11.45: 5.20pm. 11.45-11.55: 5.20pm. 11.55-12.00: 5.20pm. 12.00-12.05: 5.20pm. 12.05-12.10: 5.20pm. 12.10-12.15: 5.20pm. 12.15-12.20: 5.20pm. 12.20-12.25: 5.20pm. 12.25-12.30: 5.20pm. 12.30-12.35: 5.20pm. 12.35-12.40: 5.20pm. 12.40-12.45: 5.20pm. 12.45-12.50: 5.20pm. 12.50-12.55: 5.20pm. 12.55-13.00: 5.20pm. 13.00-13.05: 5.20pm. 13.05-13.10: 5.20pm. 13.10-13.15: 5.20pm. 13.15-13.20: 5.20pm. 13.20-13.25: 5.20pm. 13.25-13.30: 5.20pm. 13.30-13.35: 5.20pm. 13.35-13.40: 5.20pm. 13.40-13.45: 5.20pm. 13.45-13.50: 5.20pm. 13.50-13.55: 5.20pm. 13.55-14.00: 5.20pm. 14.00-14.05: 5.20pm. 14.05-14.10: 5.20pm. 14.10-14.15: 5.20pm. 14.15-14.20: 5.20pm. 14.20-14.25: 5.20pm. 14.25-14.30: 5.20pm. 14.30-14.35: 5.20pm. 14.35-14.40: 5.20pm. 14.40-14.45: 5.20pm. 14.45-14.50: 5.20pm. 14.50-14.55: 5.20pm. 14.55-15.00: 5.20pm. 15.00-15.05: 5.20pm. 15.05-15.10: 5.20pm. 15.10-15.15: 5.20pm. 15.15-15.20: 5.20pm. 15.20-15.25: 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